





As Key Move by Tanzania Is Anticipated

Amin Calls on Army to Fight to Last Man

NAIROBI, March 5 (AP) — Ugandan President Idi Amin today called on his army to fight to the last man in a new drive against Tanzanian troops occupying southwestern Uganda and preparing to move on the town of Lukaya, 52 miles from the capital of Kampala, Radio Uganda said.

U.S. Data Said to Dispute Saudi Oil-Field Potential

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee, but took issue with the committee's reported interpretation of them. "The documents that we provided do not indicate that there are serious problems in the Saudi fields," he said.

Guy Caruthers, a spokesman for Standard Oil of California, said, "We deny the validity of the conclusions."

One of the most significant assertions in the documents, officials said, deals with the long-term productivity of the Saudi oil fields.

Depletion Rate

The documents, citing a study compiled for the Saudi government by a British consulting company, showed that the oil fields, if producing at 8.5 million barrels daily, would not begin to diminish until the year 2000. If producing at 12 million barrels daily, the documents indicate, the Saudi fields would begin to become depleted (meaning that the rate at which the oil reaches the surface would begin to decrease) within 15 years.

The finding that most disturbed the Saudi government, officials said, concerned the drastic impact of productivity at 14 to 16 million barrels a day. At those levels, which could not be reached without a major expansion program, the Saudi oil production would peak within 6 to 10 years, and then decline sharply, officials said.

Asked about that aspect of the report, Mr. Knight said that the company did not evaluate the fields on that basis because "there are so many factors involved."

The sources said that the documents supplied to the Senate panel also included:

• An analysis of systematic pressure problems affecting many areas in the Chawar Reservoir, the field that produces more than one-third of Saudi Arabia's oil. The documents show that, when the oil fields are pumped at high levels, there are serious drops in pressure and salt water encroachment.

• A report that the Aramco consortium has not made any significant finding of new reserves in Saudi Arabia since 1970. That failure is known to have distressed many oil experts in the Carter administration, who say that they apparently had been misled by repeated Aramco claims of reserve findings. Mr. Knight said that the company has increased its probable reserves between 1973 and 1977 by 15 billion barrels.

• Evidence that Aramco systematically overproduced the major oil reservoirs during the years 1970 to 1973, apparently fearing that nationalization of the U.S.-owned company was imminent. In 1974, Saudi Arabia took a 60-percent interest in Aramco.

• Reports of a dispute between Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, and his chief deputy, Abdulhady Taher, governor of Petromin, the national oil company, over the issue of production. Mr. Taher, who also is a minister of state, reportedly argued for a lower level of production to conserve the oil fields.

In addition, the documents show that Mr. Yamani and Mr. Taher often differed with executives of Aramco over the extent of pressure problems and their significance. The Saudi officials believed that the problems stemmed from overproduction by Aramco.

An official familiar with the in-

Lukaya, on the main road from the Tanzanian border to Kampala, has been under heavy Tanzanian artillery fire for days, apparently to soften it up for an attack.

Marshal Amin's threat of a new offensive was a change from his position last week of seeking peace through the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. But newspaper Daily Nation here quoted a source close to the president as saying that Ugandan commanders were urging him to launch

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(Continued from Page 1)

terminal documents said that the key issue for the Saudis was the cost — estimated at more than \$25 billion — involved in expanding the capacity of the oil fields beyond the current estimated sustainable 10 million barrels a day to 16 million barrels a day.

The problem is a sensitive one for the administration, the official added, because to request the Saudis to maximize production now could also be to request them to jeopardize future production.

Officials in the State Department, the Department of Energy and in intelligence agencies acknowledged that there was growing concern in the Carter administration over the condition of the Saudi oil fields.

These officials said that the Saudi government, which also has become increasingly concerned about the future productivity of the oil fields, has been reluctant to go ahead with an expansion program aimed at increasing the production of its reservoirs, estimated at about 177 billion barrels.

The Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on international economic policy, formerly known as the subcommittee on multinational corporations, became concerned about the condition of Saudi oil fields during closed hearings in 1974.

In early 1977, the subcommittee renewed its inquiry after discovering a conflict on estimates of Saudi oil productivity between the CIA and the National Security Agency. Last August, the subcommittee issued subpoenas to the U.S. oil companies for more information about the condition of the Saudi oil fields.

The documents supplied by Exxon and Standard of California have yet to be released, but a summary report is expected to be made public.

U.S. government energy experts agreed that the Saudis do not have the capacity to sustain that is, for six months or more — oil production at levels higher than 10 million barrels a day. They also agree that the Saudis will not be able to increase their capacity to 12 million barrels a day for at least four or five years.

Carter Sets Mideast Trip To Press for Peace Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

Mideast trip, the White House statement said:

"The president believes that we must not allow the prospects for peace, which seemed so bright last September, to continue to dim and perhaps to vanish. If we do, the judgment of history and of our children will rightly condemn us."

The president's talks in Egypt and Israel will focus, the White House said, "on the peace process, regional security and bilateral issues."

A White House official said that Mr. Carter believes his trip will "offer the best hope for success" in resolving the negotiations. He said that at present there were no plans for a three-way meeting among Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, but he would not rule out the possibility. He said that he did not know when Mr. Carter planned to return to the United States.

U.S. Leaders Briefed

Shortly before the announcement, Mr. Carter briefed Senate Democratic and Republican leaders on the new developments. He met later with a bipartisan congressional delegation.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said that, while the latest events "offer new promise," we "should be under no illusions" that the road to peace will be easy.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., was more optimistic, saying that the U.S. suggestions "may be the cement that binds the treaty."

But Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., expressed an opposite view. "I am not optimistic," he said. "I think we're on the verge of a breakdown in these negotiations. A miracle could happen but I don't see it."

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A Kurdish man walks with his son in a poor Iranian village.

Group Seeks Autonomy

'Revolution Is Not Over,' Iran Kurdish Leader Says

By Nicholas Gage

MAHABAD, Iran (NYT) — "For us, the revolution is not over," the speaker, Ayatollah Ezzodin Hosseini, is the spiritual and political leader of Iran's Kurds, nearly 2 million fiercely proud mountain people who fought alongside Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary forces, but with a different goal. While Ayatollah Khomeini wants an Islamic republic, the Kurds want their autonomy.

Because of the dissatisfaction of the Kurds, the northwestern section of Iran where they live has been torn by fighting, demonstrations and unrest in the nearly three weeks since Ayatollah Khomeini's victory. In this Kurdish city, about 60 miles from the junction of the borders of Iraq, Turkey and Iran, 23 persons have been killed in that time and more than 40 have been wounded.

To anyone driving through the distant mountain reaches where the Kurds live, the contrast with the rest of the country is startling. The Kurdish cities and towns are more squalid and mud-brick huts cluster in isolated villages without electricity, plumbing or medical care.

But unlike the natives of other parts of Iran, draped in dark colors and suspicious of strangers, the Kurds are tall, smiling and hospitable in spite of the fact that almost every man has a knife or a gun tucked into his sash. The women, dressed in a rainbow of colors, rarely wear the chador, the full-length veil.

The Kurds are an ancient people with their own language, culture and national identity. An estimated 12 million of them live in mountainous Kurdistan, which extends over parts of Iran, Iraq and Turkey, as well as small enclaves in Syria and the Soviet Union. But most of those countries are trying to erase the Kurds' heritage and forbid the teaching of Kurdish in the schools.

The Kurds in Iran are Sunni Muslims; most other Iranians are Shiite Muslims. "We fought in the revolution not out of religious conviction," said Ayatollah Hosseini, "but for political goals. We want autonomy — our own parliament, our own language, our own culture. The revolution has destroyed despotism, but it has not ended discrimination against minorities. The revolution must go on until all major minority groups — the Kurds here, the Turks in Azerbaijan, the Baluchis in the east — win a measure of autonomy. Iran is a big country and can be a federation of autonomous states like other big countries."

Ayatollah Hosseini, a tall, lean, gray-bearded man of 57, sat in a nearly empty reception room at his home. He wore the black robes of an ayatollah; his head was covered by a white turban. Two armed guards stood behind him with automatic rifles slung over their shoulders. He was the only man in the room who was not a Kurd. He was the only man in the room who was not a Kurd.

He received strong support from the shah and the CIA until the shah closed Iran's border to the guerrillas in 1975 in a deal with Iraq, causing the war effort to collapse. Mr. Barzani, therefore, is considered to have betrayed the Kurds, but some still agree with a former here who said, "I don't blame Barzani for dealing with the shah and the CIA. We can't be choosy where we get our help."

Nevertheless, most of the Kurds seem at the moment to be gravitating toward the leadership of Ayatollah Hosseini, because he is known as a non-Marxist but is willing to work with leftists for the cause. "As a faithful Muslim, I don't accept communism," he said, "but I accept the leftists in our movement because they fought in the revolution against the shah and they're fighting for the same thing we are — autonomy."

In addition to the opposition from the government, the Kurds are hampered in their quest for autonomy by divisions within their ranks. They are split into several political groups, most of them leftist, which alienates the conservative and pious farmers and shepherds who make up the majority of the Kurdish population.

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Russia Justifies Its Forbearance in Asia

Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 5 (NYT) — As the Chinese claimed that their invasion force began pulling out of Vietnam today, the official Soviet press asserted that Peking had failed to provoke a military conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States.

There was no confirmation from Soviet sources that the Chinese actually were pulling out. But after calling on the Chinese to leave Vietnam "before it is too late," the Soviet Union is now in a position to congratulate itself for behaving like a "responsible great power during a dangerous crisis."

A senior commentator in Pravda said that the United States also realized that it had been duped by the Chinese. "Inspired with the support of the U.S.A.," Yuri Zhukov wrote, "the Peking leaders started the aggression in Vietnam, the international situation grew aggravated, and the Americans are beginning to understand that by all evidence their new ally is dragging them to the brink of a dangerous abyss."

"As for the Soviet Union," Mr. Zhukov wrote, "we can point out with legitimate pride that our party, government and people saw through the treacherous scheme of the Peking leaders in time and did not fall for their provocations, the purpose of which is to get us into a collision with the United States."

Serious Threat

Mr. Zhukov's commentary — and recent speeches by top Soviet leaders, including President Leonid Brezhnev last Friday — emphasize the longstanding Soviet claim that China is the most serious threat to world peace.

Mr. Zhukov's emphasis was on Chinese policies, going back to the 1960s, when he said that China decided to try to set Moscow and Washington at each other's throats for its own advantage.

Last week, it looked as if the Chinese had a chance of succeeding. The Soviet press was eagerly denouncing U.S. "connivance" in the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, which began shortly after Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) returned from an impressive reception in the United States.

The repeated Soviet warnings, and Moscow's 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation with Hanoi, led to speculation and rumors about a Soviet retaliatory attack on China, and the inevitable increase in tensions with Washington that such Soviet intervention would bring.

But when Mr. Brezhnev spoke Friday, he did not charge the United States with collusion, and he did not threaten China with military action. He spoke instead of continuing prospects for quick agreement on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the United States, and of a meeting in the not too distant future with President Carter.

Attack Now Difficult

Whether the Russians have decided against any of punitive action against Peking is impossible to say. But there have been no signs of active military preparations on the Soviet side of the long border with China. And an attack now would be difficult to reconcile with Moscow's posture of having seen through the Chinese "provocation" and resisted it.

Soviet reports of the fighting has emphasized Hanoi's claims of heavy losses by the Chinese, who according to the Vietnamese have sustained 42,000 casualties since Feb. 17. The Vietnamese have also repeatedly expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for strong support — presumably logistical aid — and for the propaganda campaign against China.

A Soviet dispatch from Hanoi today made no mention of the reported Chinese withdrawal. Tass said

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that the Chinese "are throwing into the battle area additional infantry, tank and artillery units, and concentrating forces at the border with Laos."

Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a commentator writing in Izvestia, said that the Chinese intended to occupy some Vietnamese territory even after the withdrawal, and observed: "There can be no question of any 'limited operation.'" He compared

the Chinese to Hitler's Nazis in World War II, and said that the United States and Japan were "digging a trap into which they themselves will fall."

"We're not sure we're out of the woods yet," a Western diplomat monitoring Soviet moves in the conflict said today, "but the way things seem to be going, the Soviets may come out of this looking pretty good."

Ailing Economy Places Hanoi in Dual Jeopardy

(Continued from Page 1)

unit. They pass from "re-education camps" — forced labor under primitive conditions, inadequate food and little medical care — to idleness enforced by a government that offers them no work except in the so-called new economic zones — embryo state farms in jungle lands, where city families are given basic supplies for the initial period and told to fend for themselves after that.

Extraordinary in a Communist country, where unemployment is by definition impossible, Hanoi admits to suffering from this vexing problem. "A matter of great concern is that the labor force has been underutilized," said Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, chairman of the state planning commission, in a remarkably candid report to the National Assembly last December.

Mr. Nghi made no attempt to disguise that the achievement of the last year still falls far below the targets under the five-year-plan (1976-1980). He specified: "In industry, the production of coal, engineering products, timber, bricks, fertilizer and other items has fallen short of the plan. Many consumer-goods industries have not been supplied with sufficient raw materials. The quality of products and services is inadequate. The overall economic development tempo in 1978 has been low."

Collapse Is Seen

A Western expert on Indochina said bluntly that "the economy of the south is collapsing from the strains of socialist transformation and the scarcities and unemployment it causes."

"Socialist transformation" has meant dismantling a highly developed system of production and distribution and replacing it with a standard, state-owned and centrally planned Communist organization. Gradually, between 1975 and last year, larger enterprises were nationalized. Then, with unexpected speed, nationalization of all commerce was decreed last March. The reorganization of agriculture into collectives has been proceeding steadily and is to be completed by the end of next year.

The result of this revolutionary change has been to compound the effects of two years of disastrous weather with organizational dislocation.

Whether the Russians have decided against any of punitive action against Peking is impossible to say. But there have been no signs of active military preparations on the Soviet side of the long border with China. And an attack now would be difficult to reconcile with Moscow's posture of having seen through the Chinese "provocation" and resisted it.

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Proximity of Troops

50s Files Show Pentagon Ignored Advice on A-Tests

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI) — In 1952 and 1953, Pentagon officials disregarded warnings from Atomic Energy Commission health physicists and moved troops so close to atomic test explosions that they were exposed to higher blast radiation levels than was considered prudent by scientists of the time, according to government documents made available by the Washington Post.

Declassified Army reports show that at one 1953 test, two Army battalions were in trenches a little more than two miles from a 52.5-ton shot. The Hiroshima bomb was rated 2.5 kilotons. The Army after-test reports also showed that volunteers in forward trenches in the 1953 tests recorded radiation exposures of 10 to 16 rads. At the time of the 1950s tests, the AEC limited its personnel to 9 roentgens over a 13-week test period.

Roentgen is a measure of radiation absorbed by an individual. The AEC considered almost all risk by the government is five rads over a 12-month period. There is controversy over the long-term health effects of these levels of radiation, and a White House task force last week called for additional research to determine whether the levels are dangerous.

High Leukemia Incidence

A government study of former soldiers who had been in a 1957 atomic test called Smoky found twice as many leukemias as expected. The Army and Marine Corps are trying to put together rosters of those who were in 1952 and 1953 tests. The declassified Army after-test reports disclose, however, that individual servicemen, including those who took part in the 1952-1953 troop maneuvers did not get film badges to record exposure. Because the Army photo-dosimetry unit was not fully staffed at the time, badges were given only to two men in a unit, and their results applied to all the others.

A review of the documents and reports disclosed that the AEC hesitated to approve the Pentagon's 1951 and 1952 meetings. In late 1952, according to the documents, the Army was given control over the radiological safety of its own men, and the AEC's role was not followed. In the Korean War was on and the AEC, according to a paper, recognized that "the necessity for maintaining by the military in all its [sic] often accompanied by serious injuries."

The record shows, however, that AEC insisted on a press release that the shot that began "the argument of Defense has assumed responsibility for the safety of troops participating in military tests at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada Proving Grounds."

The Army, according to the AEC documents, began in late 1951.

Carter Bill

S. Hospitals Face Curbs on Charges in Tough Law

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI) — A tough new hospital cost-control bill with severe penalties for hospitals that cheat or overcharge being sent to Congress today by President Carter.

The bill was expected to tell a White House briefing that the measure will be a crucial test of congressional sincerity in fighting inflation — a theme he stressed in his State of the Union address in January.

The administration already has a lobbying effort, not only in Congress but also with leaders of the industry, who are paying larger and more premiums in health insurance for their workers.

White House teams — one headed by Vice President Mondale's chief, Richard Moe, and the other by presidential aide Anne Berke — have joined Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials to try to put the legislation through.

Harsh Punishments  
A copy of the bill reveals that it imposes measures to win the support of hospitals, but harsh punishments for those that refuse to cooperate.

Heavy lobbying by hospital and health interests narrowly defeated a bill in the House Commerce Committee after weeks of bitter debates and many amendments.

The proposed bill would rely on voluntary efforts by hospitals to hold down costs. But it also would automatically impose U.S. controls starting in 1981, or in any subsequent year hospital efforts falter.

Provisions of Legislation  
Under the new bill:

The HEW secretary would designate an annual "voluntary cost containment" limit for the average increase in hospital charges — and a similar limit for every hospital, based on S. formulas. For this year, the limit would be 9.7 percent, already announced by HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. Leaders of the hospital effort have said

insisted on controlling activities of Army troops "within reasonable bounds of peacetime safety requirements," so that the Army could conduct "close-in operations" in the face of atomic explosions approximating as nearly as possible actual wartime conditions.

In 1951, when the AEC set the rules, the troops were kept in trenches seven miles from ground zero.

In an AEC report on March 31, 1952, by the director of military application, the Pentagon proposed that the AEC "allow troops to be stationed as close as 7,000 yards to ground zero."

The report also notes that "so strong is the feeling about this being a tactically realistic distance from ground zero that the Marines have stated they would not participate if the 7-mile limitation were imposed again."

Dr. Shields Warren, in 1952 the director of AEC's division of biology and medicine, recommended against permitting troops closer than 7 miles.

Dr. Warren noted that "while there is very little likelihood that the fallout of fission products would be a hazard... there is uncertainty of the factors controlling blast effects."

He also suggested that since the nuclear devices were experimental, yields "cannot be predicted with accuracy."

The four 1952 troop tests went off without any major problems, so in the fall of that year the Army pressed for even more control.

The Army post-test report that year contained recommendations that troops be allowed even closer than 7,000 yards, and that the Army be given "responsibility for the planning and implementation of its own radiological safety plans in future exercises."

It also sought to have the radiation dosage limit for troops raised "materially above the present level of three roentgens."

AEC documents from 1952 and 1953 show that the commission again had its doubts, but yielded to the military.

This time the rationale was that the AEC recognized "the doctrine on the tactical use of atomic weapons, as well as the hazards which military personnel are required to undergo during their training, must be evaluated and determined by the DOD [Department of Defense]."

The 1953 troop tests were dogged by problems, according to the Army reports. On the second shot of the series, a wind change brought the atomic cloud over the troops and fallout to the maneuver area. So much of radioactive material was deposited in one area that troops had to be withdrawn, the report said.

It noted, however, that the Army monitors, marching ahead of the troops, did not give "any indication of their readings to their unit commanders." When the radiological safety officer finally ordered the troops out, "the unit commanders seemed to experience difficulty in withdrawing their men," according to the report.

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SNOWBOUND — A Wapiti Elk tries to heave itself out of a snowdrift in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Large animals must struggle through deep snow to reach foraging areas, but some try to find areas where geysers and volcano-warmed rivers melt the snow.

Cost Overruns, Management Errors Cited

Problems Beset U.S. Oil-Storage Plans

By Nicholas C. Chriss

SURFSIDE, Texas — Cold beer, shooting a little pool and talking in the darkened taproom of the A-Frame Tavern offer some relaxation for off-shift men from petroleum plants that dot this coastal area.

Many work nearby at the U.S. government's crude-oil storage project, which has become a subject of concerned discussion not only in the halls of Congress but also at the A-Frame and in surrounding communities.

"I think the U.S. government's just ripping off the taxpayer," said a man in a baseball cap, a worker at the Department of Energy's troubled Strategic Petroleum Reserve program.

Many in Congress, and many in the program, agree that the ambitious effort to store underground millions of barrels of emergency crude oil has been plagued with cost overruns, management errors and technical problems.

"Somebody's not supervising that job right," commented a reserve employee. "It seems like every time we turn around, there's some new foul-up." The remark was made after the discovery that the program had laid a 36-inch brine-disposal pipeline — running six miles into the Gulf of Mexico — 500 feet off course; the pipeline had snagged a shrimp-boat net.

Beehive of Construction

The construction activity at the Byran Mound salt dome cavern here, one of several huge, underground salt domes on the Texas-Louisiana coast that are being used for oil storage, belies the program's problems. The quiet pasture land has been transformed into a multimillion-dollar beehive of contractors, pipelines, tanks, derricks, trucks and a power plant.

Byran Mound was supposed to contain 60 million barrels of crude by the end of last year. It contains only 29 million barrels. The United States consumes about 18 million barrels of crude a day, half of it imported. With Iranian oil curtailed, with prices rising and with the world petroleum market becoming ever-tighter, the reserve, which was supposed to be the nation's ace in the hole, seems closer to a busted flush.

"I don't believe the program has ever been given the priority it should have had," said Tom Noel, the program's first full-time administrator and now with a private company in Houston. "At no time has the program ever had the number of people in it that were even authorized."

Some energy officials say that the vast storage plan ran into unforeseen technical problems, but Mr. Noel said that "[the industry and other nations] have been storing oil underground, using the same technology, for 30 years. There is absolutely no new technology."

It was Mr. Noel who in 1977 told Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that the administration goal of 500 million barrels by the end of 1978 was impossible. "The guys who made it the most unrealistic are the guys who now have to sleep in that bed," said Mr. Noel. "I'm not very sympathetic, because I tried to make it clear it was a tough problem."

The reserve program has had three administrators in three years. Joseph DeLuca, its present head (but who is stepping down to be-

come a project consultant), admits that the program has been troubled with bad management and technical problems. He says that storage goals have been overly ambitious.

"The schedule was based on a philosophy that said the earlier you can acquire and store oil and lower the real cost to the United States, the better," he said. "But storage such as this demands its own pacing, and that is what brought the schedule into the real world."

A major disaster that helped to bring it into the real world happened last year, when a fire erupted at the West Hackberry salt dome. The fire burned for five days and tons of oil were spilled. The cost was \$12 million.

An investigating Energy Department committee found that deficient management and lack of safety precautions had played a role in the disaster. The committee did not investigate other storage sites, but indicated that they lacked preparedness to handle similar emergencies.

Neil Packard, manager of the Byran Mound storage site, accused the news media of "blowing out of proportion" the West Hackberry catastrophe. He said that firefighters from nearby communities could arrive at Byran Mound within 12 minutes. Whether they would have enough equipment and manpower is another question. Most major refineries in the area have their own equipment; Byran Mound is not scheduled to receive firefighting equipment until September.

The "real world" also intruded into the reserve program in several other ways. Per-barrel storage cost has doubled, to \$3, and late in 1977 the program had to pay \$9 million in charges when crude-oil tankers

could not unload because storage caverns were not ready. Program officials also found that they had underestimated the caverns' capacities.

Mr. DeLuca and other officials have decided that private industry can better handle the program, and its future expansion will be turned over to such companies. The program recently awarded a \$42.9-million, three-year contract to Dravo Utility Constructors Inc. of Pittsburgh for the operation and maintenance of the reserve sites.

But one of the major problems was cost overruns, which came to light in December during hearings of the House Commerce subcommittee on energy and power. Originally, the estimated cost of the 100 largest reserve-program construction contracts was \$370 million. The total cost has since risen to more than \$1 billion, the subcommittee was told.

The latest problem is that the world oil market has tightened to the point that the supply to the reserve is shrinking, and suppliers are looking for more lucrative deals. Some of them reportedly are using the Iranian oil shortage as an excuse to wheel and deal on the international market while holding up promised deliveries to the reserve.

Thus the program finds itself driving up prices and making the market even tighter because of its large orders. With that in mind, the Energy Department has decided to suspend the storage program this month.

As a Washington put it, "If the Lord had wanted us to have enough oil, he wouldn't have given us the Department of Energy."

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In Supreme Court Ruling

U.S. Strikes Down Laws Barring Alimony for Men

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)

— State laws that provide alimony payments only to women were struck down today by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that such laws violate the equal-protection clause of the Constitution.

In a 6-to-3 ruling, the court held that such laws, which exist in 11 states, must "serve important governmental objectives and must be substantially related to achievement of those objectives" in order to be judged constitutional.

Justice William Brennan, speaking for the majority, said that there is "no reason... to use sex as a proxy for need... The state's purpose may be effectuated without placing burdens solely on husbands."

Justices Harry Blackmun, Thurgood Marshall, John Stevens, Potter Stewart and Byron White joined Justice Brennan in the majority.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist dissented on the grounds that the Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction in the case.

In other action today, the court:

• Left intact a lower-court rul-

ing that reporters and news organizations have no right to a warning when the government seeks to subpoena telephone-company records of their long-distance calls.

• Returned to a lower court for further action a decision barring prosecution of a North Carolina doctor on charges of murder and performing an illegal abortion. The case involves the right of a state to prohibit abortions after a fetus becomes "viable."

• Refused to reinstate a Missouri law that required doctors to tell women seeking abortions that they would lose all parental rights if a live birth occurred. The law was struck down by a lower court.

• Let stand lower-court rulings that a Quaker couple may not claim a refund of the part of their taxes used for war materials.



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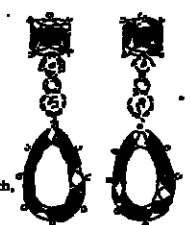
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Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Frankfurt am Main

Financial Highlights

	Dec. 31, 1978	Dec. 31, 1977
Total Assets	DM 3,961 m	DM 3,750 m
Business volume	DM 4,103 m	DM 3,973 m
Capital and Reserves	DM 111 m*	DM 108 m
Dividend	18%	18%

\*plus authorized capital of DM 20 million (Resolution of the shareholders' meeting of February 23, 1979)

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Belgium (air)	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00
Burma (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
China (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Dubai (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Finland (air)	\$ 442.00	\$ 221.00	\$ 123.00
France (air)	\$ 412.00	\$ 206.00	\$ 112.00
Germany (air)	\$ 278.00	\$ 139.00	\$ 75.00
Greece (air)	\$ 39.00	\$ 19.50	\$ 10.50
Great Britain (air)	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 1,875.00	\$ 1,062.50
Hong Kong (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
India (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Iran (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Iceland (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Ireland (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Italy (air)	\$ 89,000.00	\$ 44,500.00	\$ 24,000.00
Japan (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Korea (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Labrador (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,125.00
Malaysia (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Malta (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Malaya (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Morocco (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
Nepal (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$ 284.00	\$ 142.00	\$ 79.00
New Zealand (air)	\$ 292.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 81.00
Norway (air)	\$ 578.00	\$ 289.00	\$ 161.00
Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Philippines (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
Poland (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Portugal (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 54.00
Puerto Rico (air)	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Romania (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Singapore (air)	\$ 273.00	\$ 136.50	\$ 75.00
S. America (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Spain (air)	\$ 8,400.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 2,100.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Sweden (air)	\$ 464.00	\$ 232.00	\$ 127.00
Switzerland (air)	\$ 300.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 82.00
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Tunisia (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
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### Emigres Detail Mistreatment

## Russia Attacks Jewish Mathematicians

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP) — Fresh and virulent attacks on Jewish mathematicians in the Soviet Union pose a serious threat to the exchange agreements in science and technology with the United States.

"Mathematicians who are Jewish are being treated worse than other Jews in Russia," said a Carter administration source who asked not to be identified. "The situation with regard to Jewish mathematicians is potentially explosive."

In the last year, Jewish mathematicians have been forbidden to publish articles and travel abroad to attend international meetings. Jewish students have been barred from universities, even when they show great talent for mathematics, sources said.

#### Rewriting History

Jewish students already in universities have suffered automatic failures in examinations. Those asking to go on to postgraduate study have found their way blocked, they said.

"We even hear reports from travelers and recent emigrants that histories of Soviet mathematics are being rewritten to exclude the accomplishments of Jews," said Dr. Kenneth Hoffman, chairman of the mathematics department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "That's like leaving Einstein out of a history of physics accomplishments from 1900 to 1950."

The suppression of Jews in mathematics appears to come from two

leaders of the Soviet mathematics community and not from the political leadership. U.S. scientists recently in the Soviet Union say the attacks on Jewish mathematicians are not an outgrowth of government policy.

One of the two mathematicians allegedly suppressing Jews is identified as Lev Semenovich Pontryagin, who represents the Soviet Union in the International Mathematical Union, directs the editorial board that decides whose articles get published and edits the journal *Matematicheski Sbornik*. Mr. Pontryagin also controls the votes on the National Committee of Soviet Mathematicians, which determines travel plans.

"Pontryagin and a few rabid colleagues of his apparently feel that Jews don't represent Soviet mathematics," said a source involved in the U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements. "These people somehow impute a possible disloyalty of Jews who want to emigrate" and see a conflict between this desire and the development of a "true native Soviet mathematics."

#### Published Underground

Detailed accounts of mistreatment of Jewish mathematicians are found in two reports taken out of the Soviet Union by recent emigrants to Israel and the United States. A paper written on the subject by mathematician Grigori Freiman, professor of mathematics at the

University of Kalinin, was published in the underground *samizdat* journal in Moscow.

The first report discussed the general mistreatment of Jewish mathematicians. The second related the direct experience of individuals.

The American Mathematical Society has protested this mistreatment and, while the Carter administration has not made a formal protest, it is understood that complaints have been filed informally with the Kremlin.

It was reported last week that U.S. scientists have signed more than 2,400 personal pledges to end or restrict their cooperation with their Soviet counterparts until Moscow released two famous political dissidents from prison.

Science magazine recently reported that when mathematicians gathered in Helsinki last summer at the International Congress of Mathematicians to award Fields medals, the equivalent of Nobel prizes in mathematics, to their finest young researchers, four medals were given, but only three winners were there to accept. The fourth winner, a Soviet Jew named Gregory Margoulis, was not permitted to attend the meeting, the magazine said.

"In homage to his achievements, the entire audience rose to its feet," Yale University's George Mostow wrote. "In a spontaneous gesture of admiration for the medalist who was so conspicuously absent."



CHARLES REVIEWS KING'S OWN — Prince Charles, framed by the raised sabers of two members of the 2d King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles, reviews the regiment yesterday in Hong Kong. It was the third day of the prince's visit to Britain's last Asian outpost.

### Historian's Role is Political Anomaly

## Dissident Is Working at Soviet Reform

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW (NYT) — One of the few spots in the Soviet Union where free inquiry takes place is a tiny, book-lined study in a fifth-floor walkup at the northern edge of Moscow, a 45-minute drive from the Kremlin.

The room is dominated by a big desk, neatly kept, with a battered typewriter from which some of the outstanding contemporary works on Soviet society have emerged. On the shelves and in the cabinets stand folders and folders of files so meticulously labeled and well ordered that even the secret police have been impressed during occasional searches.

This is where Roy Medvedev, the dissident historian, has carved out a role for himself as a notable political anomaly in this country. A believing Marxist who advocates democracy and a supporter of human rights, who preaches "caution," he regularly annoys both the government authorities and combative rights campaigners such as Andrei Sakharov, the physicist.

For much of a decade Mr. Medvedev has represented one corner of a triangular underground debate over the desirable course of Soviet society. His has been the finely tuned position of the calm, scholarly internal reformer, placing hope on the liberals in the Communist Party. Many of them, he says, share his views on the need to open the system to a form of pluralism and honesty unknown in Soviet history. At the other corner stand Mr. Sakharov, who sees Western pressure and constant publicity as effective obstacles to Soviet abuses, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the writer expelled to the West, who years for an ecclesiastical state no less authoritarian but more moral than the Communist regime.

Significantly, Mr. Sakharov de-

clined a dissident group's attempt to nominate him to run in the March 4 elections to the rubber-stamp parliament, the Supreme Soviet. Mr. Medvedev accepted, noting wryly that, after writing so much about the virtue of democracy, he could hardly refuse an effort to give the voters a choice of candidates. The election commission refused to place his name on the ballot, however, and the state was later eliminated.

Mr. Medvedev does not hold press conferences and almost never signs petitions; when his twin brother, Zhores, was here — he now lives in Britain — he, not Roy, was the bolder person in meeting Western correspondents and making statements. Roy Medvedev sees journalists to discuss various aspects of Soviet life, but his public statements are usually confined to well-documented, reasoned books and articles, which are circulated in typescript in Moscow and often published in the West.

#### Following the Mood

He has always timed and calibrated his activities to the mood of the moment, as if walking through a swamp — to use his metaphor — where each step must be carefully planned to make sure it lands on solid ground and where retreat is often necessary.

Generally, his caution and his Marxist outlook have been effective in giving him the freedom to write. His best-known work, "Let History Judge," was one of the earliest and most detailed domestic exposures of Stalin's crimes. It appeared in 1971, two years before Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago."

Mr. Medvedev began work only when the time was ripe, he said, after Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin. "We lived in a communal apartment, and I would go

into the kitchen and work from 5 a.m. to create this book," he said. "I didn't do anything secretly. I understood perfectly that to begin properly I must not make my work secret. Of course you can hide things, but it must be very little. I told my friends what I was doing, and I showed my work, the versions, to the Central Committee of the party, both under Khrushchev and after Khrushchev."

#### Attracted to West

Both his anti-Stalinism and a more recent prescriptions for liberalization, contained in his book "On Socialist Democracy," have made him an attractive figure to liberal-minded Communists. Western Europe even though he was expelled from the Soviet Union a decade ago. He has been visiting in his apartment by delegations from both the Italian and the British Communist parties, whose journals have interviewed him and published some of his articles.

Those contacts undoubtedly give him some protection from dissident reprisals, though in recent months there has been harassment of his wife, Galina, and his 23-year-old son, Alexander, whom he has been careful to keep out of his activities. His wife, a physician, was denied permission to defend a dissident for a higher degree on which he had been working for years.

Both she and Alexander had received anonymous phone calls and letters, some obscene, alleging that Mr. Medvedev was having illicit love affairs. Mr. Medvedev keeps the stack of letters in a folder labeled "Anonymous."

"I only laugh," the 53-year-old historian said, "but she suffers." His ability to maintain contact within official circles often has paid off, as it did last summer, when he produced an interesting article about Mr. Khrushchev's life after he was expelled from the leadership in 1964. It was a poignant portrait of a man in shock.

"Granddaddy is crying all the time," Mr. Khrushchev's grandchild was said to have told his school principal. Mr. Medvedev wrote that Mr. Khrushchev was in such a state that he refused a request by Leonid Brezhnev, his successor as party secretary, to go to the Central Committee to discuss his pension. As a result, the article reported, his pension was cut to 400 rubles monthly from a proposed 1,200 (the official rate on the ruble then was little more than \$1) and he was moved to a more modest dacha.

## Soviet Paper Says U.S. Seeks 'Gulf Gendarme'

MOSCOW, March 5 (UPI) — The Soviet Army newspaper the Star charged today that the Pentagon is looking for a "Gulf gendarme" now that the Shah of Iran has been ousted.

"They are putting their stake in Israel and Arab countries are mentioned as possible candidates for such an alliance."

"Pentagon emissaries are looking for new vassals, ready to try to impose a Gulf gendarme, who was tailored in Washington and discarded by revolutionary Iran," the newspaper said.

It said that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries are mentioned as possible candidates for such an alliance.

"We finally made a deal with him and he kept his part of the bargain," a police spokesman said. The icons and bible were worth more than \$25,000.

The convict had served 10 years of his 4½-year sentence for the theft. Police did not say if they had promised him in return for the loot.

### GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO

## PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MASERU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The Government of Lesotho proposes to invite tenders in mid 1979 for the construction of new Maseru International Airport at Thotae Moli near Mazenod. The project will be financed by EDF, BADEA, Kuwait Fund and other agencies. The work will be divided into the following contracts:

1. Civil Works
2. Buildings
3. Airfield Lighting
4. Communications and Navigational Aids
5. Firefighting vehicles and equipment.

Contractors wishing to be considered for inclusion in the short-list of tenderers for anyone or more of the above contracts should submit their applications to:

**NACO**  
 P.O. Box 1698,  
 Maseru 100, Lesotho  
 not later than 12 April 1979.

Applications should include the following information:

1. List of similar works carried out during the past five years in Africa and outside, giving the contract scope, value of work and agency for whom the work was carried out, and a list of works in hand at present.
2. Copy of last three annual balance sheets on audited statement giving sufficient details to assess their financial standing.
3. C.V. of senior staff proposed to be employed on the work.
4. Details of plant and equipment possessed by them.
5. How they intend to do the work in case restrictions are imposed by lending agencies.

No understanding is given that all or any of the applicants will be included in the short-list of tenderers.

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The present Chief General Manager retires shortly, after 20 years service and his successor will take over a modern profitable and highly respected banking operation. He will be responsible directly to the Chairman and the Board for the development of strategy and policies as well as the full operational control of all activities.

Candidates in their forties, must have had senior management experience in a major banking institution, covering domestic, international and investment banking, plus money market operations and computer technology. Fully furnished accommodation, company car and chauffeur, annual bonus and other benefits with a tax free salary, liberal home leave with airfares, education fees for children, make up an extremely attractive package.

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List in the Classified Section



## University Starts Probe

## Mafia's 'Godfather' Image Under Attack in Calabria

By Paul Hofmann

COSENZA, Italy (NYT) — The University of Calabria, Italy's youngest state center of higher learning, has started a research project aimed at demolishing the "Godfather" image of the Mafia.

The academic undertaking is designed to show that the bosses of organized crime in southern Italy are not deceptively benign-looking patriarchy but young contractors and businessmen in an efficient growth industry who flaunt their influence.

"In the 1970s the Calabrian Mafia has become a power center that is successfully recycling the huge funds extorted through kidnappings and earned illegally through the narcotics traffic," said Pino Arlacchi, a sociologist who is heading the project.

The president of the university, Pietro Bucci, said in an interview that "the Mafia has no cash-flow problems — that's why it can do business at highly competitive terms."

The investigation of the Mafia by the university comes as the region's underworld is making bad news almost daily. According to the authorities, at least 400 persons have been murdered in Mafia fashion in Calabria in four years.

Only a few weeks ago, a trial of 60 alleged members of the Mafia

ended in nearby Reggio di Calabria. Twenty-eight defendants received sentences of 5 to 11 years in prison for complicity in killings, blackmail, kidnapping and other crimes. As usual, many witnesses did not show up in court or would not talk, and 32 of those in the dock were acquitted for lack of evidence.

The findings in this and other trials, as well as public records, business contracts and interviews conducted by members of the university team, will be analyzed in the two-year research project.

Experts of the university's Department of Economy and Sociology tend to believe that Calabria is the bulwark of major racketeering in Italy — not Sicily, where the Mafia has ancient roots. They cite as a key reason the appropriation of billions of dollars of government funds over the last decade for public-works programs in this economically depressed region.

Considerable private capital, some of it from abroad, has also come into Calabria in recent years, mainly to build hotels and vacation homes along the coast.

Mr. Bucci said in the interview that Mafia power was entrenched in the construction industry, where small and medium-sized enterprises run by racketeers seemed to be winning all the lucrative contracts.

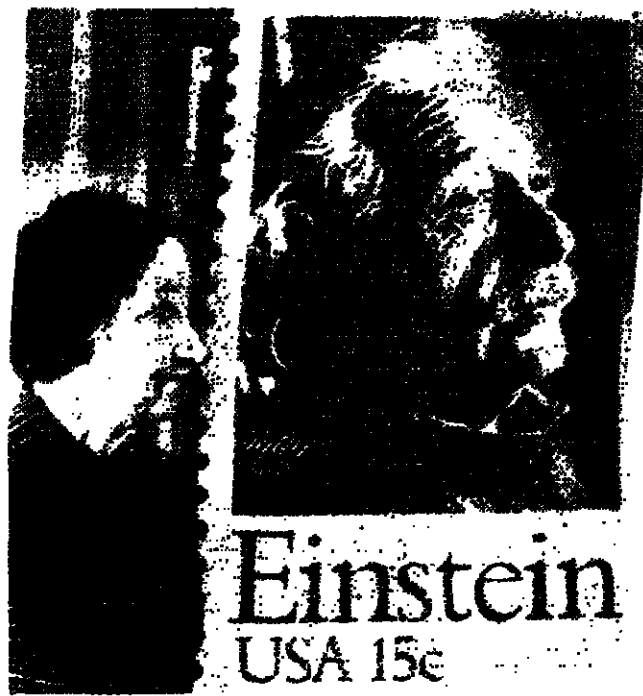
"The introduction of Mafia methods into business brings many advantages," he added. He explained that Mafia contractors need not fear strikes or worry about other labor unrest because they have ways to intimidate workers. Enterprises owned by Mafia members do not make social-security payments and often enjoy privileged relations with big banks, Mr. Bucci said.

He said that contractors and subcontractors without strong Mafia ties had given up entering bids for public-works projects for fear of reprisals, so there is often only one bidder.

The university researchers maintain that Mafia influence reaches into government agencies and political parties. But Mr. Bucci said he saw signs of a mounting anti-Mafia consciousness in the population.

## Alitalia Strike Goes On

ROME, March 5 (Reuters) — A wildcat strike by stewards and stewardesses of Alitalia airlines went into its 14th day today. The strikers have turned down an Alitalia plan to exempt their work on special long flights up to 16 hours, insisting on a limit of 14½ hours.



STAMP OF GENIUS — Margot Einstein, daughter of Albert Einstein, stands before enlarged copy of a stamp issued by U.S. Postal Service commemorating the 100th birthday of the physicist, who died in 1955. It was presented Sunday in a ceremony at Princeton University's Institute for Advanced Studies, where Einstein was a professor.

## Vanden Boeynants Gets Go-Ahead To Try to Form Belgian Regime

BRUSSELS, March 5 (AP) — Paul Vanden Boeynants, a Christian Democrat, has been asked by King Baudouin to form a new government, the royal palace announced today.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants, 59, has been premier-designate since Oct. 11, when the Flemish Christian Democrat Party of Leo Tindemans

resigned over a dispute between the country's linguistic communities.

The general elections of Dec. 17 did little to change the strength of the various political parties and since then a number of efforts have been launched to form a new government.

Mr. Tindemans' coalition was made up of Flemish and Walloon Christian Democrats, Flemish and Walloon Socialists and two regional Flemish and Brussels parties.

Mr. Vanden Boeynants accepted the assignment from King Baudouin after weekend talks with political leaders from French-speaking Wallonia in southern Belgium and Dutch-speaking Flanders.

At the heart of the political crisis is the division of powers between the two linguistic groups. An added difficulty in the current efforts to form a government is that the next administration faces the task of constitutional reform, for which it must be able to muster at least a two-thirds majority in the two houses of Parliament.

## 60 Hurt at Italian Circus

PESCARA, Italy, March 5 (AP) — Nearly 60 persons, including several children, were injured Sunday night when a stand collapsed at a crowded circus in this central Italian town, authorities reported.

## Obituaries

## Jamil Baroody, Saudi Spokesman at UN

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT) — Jamil Murad Baroody, 74, dean of UN delegates and Saudi Arabia's spokesman since the creation of the world organization, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Baroody was born into a Lebanese Christian family and was a graduate of American University in Beirut. He began a diplomatic career in 1929, when he served as Arab political and economic observer in London, a post he again held from 1935 to 1939.

In 1945, the Saudi government made him a member of its delegation to the United Nations in San Francisco. In 1948 he was appointed an alternate permanent delegate and later was given the rank of ambassador but not the formal title of chief delegate. This presumably was because of his non-Saudi birth and a feeling that such a position should be filled by a member of the Saudi royal family. But for all intents and purposes, he was Riyadh's principal spokesman at the world body.

Mr. Baroody had uncommon latitude in his work at the United Nations, usually delivering his frank sometimes rambling discourses without having to check them first with the Saudi Foreign Ministry.

His most noted performances were during the debates in the General Assembly and the Security Council on the Middle East when he spoke at great length against Zionism.

He was made an honorary citizen of New York in 1939, although he occasionally had sharp words for the city as a haven for muggers and taunters of foreign diplomats.

Mr. Baroody, a supporter of Taiwan, was prominent in the General Assembly debate that preceded the admission of Peking and the ouster of the Chinese Nationalists from the United Nations in December, 1971.

Secretary-General Kurt W.

dehem called Mr. Baroody a landmark at the United Nations and "an enthusiastic guardian of the ideals and objectives" of the world organization.

## Carter DeHaven Jr.

HOLLYWOOD, March 5 (AP) — Carter DeHaven Jr., 68, an actor, director and producer, died Thursday.

Mr. DeHaven was the brother of actress Gloria DeHaven and the son of early motion picture stars Carter DeHaven Sr. and Flora Parker. DeHaven, although he appeared as an actor in films such as "The Mad Bull," Mr. DeHaven was more involved in direction and production. Among the pictures on which he worked were "The Pride and the Passion," "Under the Yum Yum Tree" and "Picnic."

## William F. Unsoeld

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, Wash., March 5 (UPI) — William F. Unsoeld, 52, a mem-

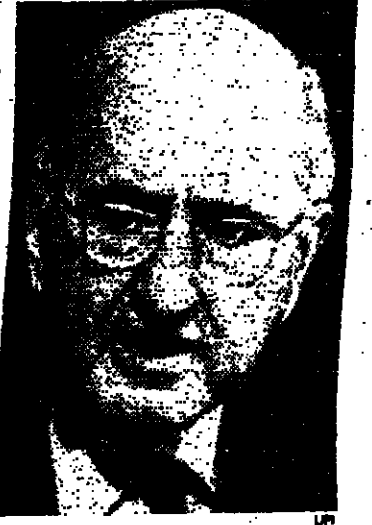
ber of the first U.S. team to climb Mount Everest, died yesterday in an avalanche on Mount Rainier. Mr. Unsoeld was killed as he led a group of college students down the mountain. Another member of the party was also killed.

## Stephen Eckard

PARIS, March 5 (IHT) — Stephen Eckard, 66, founder of the American School of London, died in London, it was learned here. Mr. Eckard died on Feb. 26.

He founded the school in 1951 in his apartment in London after serving in the American Red Cross during World War II. The school began with nine boys, but within five years enrollment had increased to 150 and the school relocated to a house in Grosvenor Square. It later moved to larger facilities near Regents Park. It remained there until 1971 when a \$3.5-million complex was built as a permanent American School campus in London.

Mr. Eckard graduated from Princeton University and taught at



Jamil Murad Baroody

the Allen-Stevenson School in New York City before coming to London.

He began the school to provide a basic U.S.-style curriculum for U.S. children whose families were on assignment in Britain. More than 1,500 students are now enrolled at the American School in London. Mr. Eckard retired in 1971.

## Auditing System to Begin in October

## U.S. Tightens Rules on Research Grants

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT) — The U.S. Office of Management and Budget has announced that a strict new auditing system will go into effect in October to oversee and regulate all research expenses incurred by universities receiving federal grants for scientific research.

The new rules, disclosed yesterday, have been under discussion for the last year. In their original form as proposed last March, they caused a storm of protest by such leading research institutions as Stanford University and the University of California.

Officials of such institutions contended that the rules would, in effect, drastically reduce the funds available for research because, among other difficulties, they would limit the use of students as research assistants and include such administrative costs as building and library maintenance in research costs.

Asked about the new rules, university spokesmen expressed dissatisfaction, but conceded that they had been treated fairly by the budget office and hoped to have the rules improved on in the future.

The federal grants affected total \$4 billion annually. Although this money is dispersed among hundreds of academic institutions, the lion's share traditionally goes to a handful of research leaders, such as Stanford, California, the University

of Rochester and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

John Lordan, chief of the financial management branch of the budget office, said that the new rules represented a compromise to which he hoped there would be relatively little objection by the universities.

"Because of the greater uniformity of accounting procedures, the institutions will actually have a smaller burden in accounting for their research expenditures," he said.

Mr. Lordan said that, although the phrasing of the rules had been changed to meet some academic objections, the essential principles had been retained in their original form. In particular, the expenses of graduate students and faculty members working on government-sponsored research will be charged against the overall research grants.

Overhead, including building maintenance, electricity and library service, will not be counted against the grants, however, and will be paid for separately by the government.

A contrasting view was expressed by Frank Riddle, assistant controller of Stanford, which receives \$117 million in federal research funds annually.

"To provide the accounting data the government now requires, we'll have to revise our whole payroll system and expand our staff," Mr.

Riddle said. "How do you define what a doctor may be doing in a special operation — is it research, is it treating a patient or is it educating the students who are watching? Distinctions like this will enormously complicate things, and we'll be able to recover even less of our research expenses than previously."

Last month, Stanford's president, Richard Lyman, sent a letter to President Carter, acknowledging the "fairness" the government had displayed in formulating the new rules but contending that they would "not resolve the disputes that have plagued government-university relations." He added that he hoped improvement of research accounting would be a continuing process.

University officials believe that accounting costs connected with research have already soared beyond reason, and that the new rules may make things worse.

"During the last year," a Stanford spokesman said, "we were compelled to add 33 staff positions to deal with business and finance at this institution, including 28 who are accountants and lawyers. The expense of cost accounting has cut deeply into our useful resources."

Mr. Riddle said that, in any case, U.S. universities "will have to do what we can to live with the new rules for the time being, to work with the government and to hope for improvements at some later time."

Teleprocessing network constructed by Cii Honeywell Bull for the Swedish Social Security Administration.



## The future is data processing networks. We have experience of them.

We are seeing, and will continue to witness in coming years, the growing decentralization of data processing resources. This decentralized, distributed processing leads naturally to teleprocessing networks: the user, remote from the computer, gains access to the organization's data and its processing resources through increasingly varied and appropriate means.

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Teleprocessing networks represent one of the main axes of tomorrow's data processing. Their design and construction demand, as of now, expertise in three allied domains: advanced technologies, systems organization, and network architecture. At Cii Honeywell Bull we have

been orienting our research towards future network developments for a long time. We understood early on that it was necessary to explore all advanced technologies — the only possible way to stay in front of the international competition.

## Worldwide number 2 in data processing research.

By reason of the technical coordination agreements which link them, Cii Honeywell Bull and Honeywell Information Systems Inc. rank number 2 worldwide in data processing research.

Each year we devote more than 10% of consolidated revenue to research and development. Each year we file about 150 patents. Today, Cii Honeywell Bull is a leader in

computer technologies. We have taken a considerable lead in the micro-electronic assembly technologies (micropackaging) which make it possible to fully exploit the advantages of highly-integrated circuits.

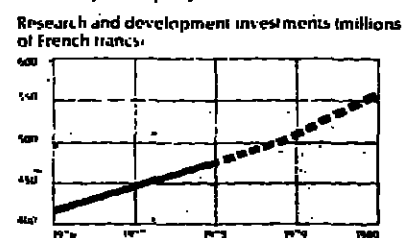
Half of our research investments are, in fact, devoted to the development of software. In consequence, Cii Honeywell Bull is able to offer operating systems which are perfectly adapted to the specific needs of users. We are developing highly-evolved languages of the SII type (System Implementation Language) on behalf of the United States Department of Defense, for example.

## Systems architects.

We are, as J.P. Brulé, Chairman of Cii Honeywell Bull, recently said, "data

processing systems architects." This is as true for hardware/software optimization as for the design and implementation of teleprocessing systems. Our expertise in this extremely advanced field is proven.

We have, for example, built the Swedish Social Security Administration's network, and that of the French assurance group, Mutuelle d'Assurance Artisanale de France, and the networks of many European banks.



We are convinced that, today, expertise in data processing means expertise in teleprocessing networks. System and network architectures are also a perfect illustration of our concept of "creative data processing": placing a practical, flexible and easy to use tool at the disposal of people and organizations to enable them to get the maximum benefits from their innovative and productive capacities.

## Our growth, in figures.

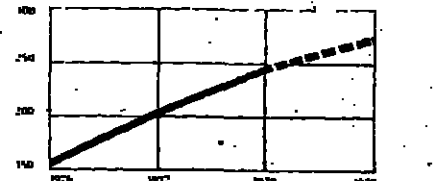
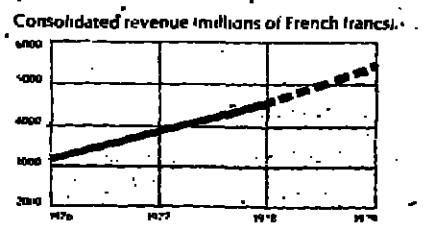
Cii Honeywell Bull's research and development policy, which guarantees its competitiveness in the international data processing market, has been rewarded by continued, balanced growth.

At the financial level, our consolidated revenue increases by an average of 15% a year. Fifty-three per cent of consolidated revenue is earned outside our headquarters country, France, clearly demonstrating our success in international markets — an index of competitiveness.

Our productivity per employee puts Cii Honeywell Bull in the first rank of data processing system manufacturers on a worldwide basis. Our net profit continues to grow, as does our cash flow (16.8% of consolidated revenue in 1976, 17.4% in 1977). And our debt/equity ratio of less than 1 (at the end of 1978) confirms the solidity of our balance sheet and provides us with the means for growth.

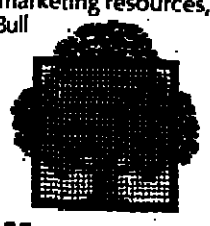
## Continual expansion worldwide.

At the marketing level, Cii Honeywell Bull is present now in 32 countries and its products are found in 67 countries on five continents. Our business, which originated in Europe, has spread to the rapidly-growing countries of South America, Africa and Asia. It is developing in the USSR, India and the People's Republic of China, countries which are among our priorities for market expansion.



Furthermore, our association with Honeywell Information Systems Inc. gives us access to the American market — the biggest and toughest in the world. The international success of our Level 64 systems is a significant case in point: out of nearly 1,500 orders for these systems to date, representing 18 million dollars in rental revenue per month, nearly a third came from the United States.

We have set ourselves the objective of being among the foremost worldwide in data processing by taking advantage of all the possibilities offered by a growing market. Ambitious, this may be; but it is also realistic. With its considerable financial, industrial and marketing resources, Cii Honeywell Bull has the means to do it.



Cii Honeywell Bull

Creative Data Processing

مكتبة الامانة



## The Oil Shortage Is Real

At last the world's industrial powers have agreed on action to protect themselves from continual oil-price increases and disruptions. Until now they have mainly confined themselves to standing around beating apprehensively like a flock of sheep waiting to be sheared. But on Friday, the 21 nations that use two-thirds of the world's oil said that, together, they would cut their oil consumption by 5 percent.

That is an important and useful response. It would balance the reduction in supply that the Iranian revolution has caused. But a great deal depends on the United States and whether it takes this commitment seriously. In a country that uses 20 million barrels of oil a day, a 5 percent reduction is hardly drastic. But it is going to require more than tepid appeals from the White House for voluntary conservation. Merely shutting filling stations on Sunday's won't be enough.

Following the oil crisis in 1973-74, most other countries took steps at least to keep their oil imports from rising. The one glaring exception was the United States. It kept buying more and more, heedless of rising prices and reckless of risks. Will the U.S. government now move rapidly and effectively to cut oil imports? Or will it fall into another desultory quarrel over how to do it?

The energy crisis in this country is essentially a crisis of political purpose and trust. Every attempt at energy policy gets dissolved in public suspicion of the oil companies and hostility toward them. It is quite true that the oil companies are making money this winter. Anyone with large inventories, trading in a tight and rising market, can hardly help making money. It is also true that by protecting their inventories, not to say grabbing and hoarding, the companies are making matters worse. A great many Americans conclude that, since the oil companies profit from the shortage, they must have engineered it. Cer-

tainly it is easier and more satisfying to believe in corporate conspiracies than to consider other possible causes, such as the behavior of consumers or the increasing inclination among OPEC nations to conserve their resources.

A few days ago, Rep. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., triumphantly produced a study, done for him by the Congressional Research Service, suggesting that the whole shortage was a fake. The paper points out that world oil production now is very little lower than in the first nine months of last year. The Department of Energy immediately replied that those figures are misleading. Early 1978 was an abnormal period; the industry had over-shot in building inventories and was holding down purchases while it worked off excessive stocks. Meanwhile, world demand for oil has been steadily rising. There's now a real gap, the Energy Department concludes, between available supply and the amount of oil that the world expected to use this winter.

Whom to believe? The conspiracy theories are always more fun. Another advantage is that they don't threaten those weekend drives to the shore.

In making up your mind, you might want to consider that unprecedented cutback agreement on Friday by the 21 governments. Some of them, notably the British and the French, have very competent intelligence resources of their own. Several have direct access to the industry through government-owned companies that operate on an international scale. Cutting back on oil imposes certain economic cost on a country. It's hard to think that the French, British, West Germans, Swedes and Japanese would do it without some substantial reason. Evidently they do not take Mr. Gore's charge seriously. Evidently they conclude that the shortage is real, and that it is dangerous. They are right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Iran's Continuing Revolution

Ayatollah Khomeini's revolution in Iran did more than sweep away the shah, it swept away, or at least greatly loosened, the grip of a central authority on a nation whose deep class, ideological and ethnic divisions are now emerging into full public view, widening and threatening Iran with chaos, civil war, disintegration and perhaps even dismemberment by foreign powers. Such extreme results are not insured, but they are becoming more possible as Iran's revolution continues to unfold.

The problem only begins with the differences and lack of coordination between the ayatollah, the floating Islamic committee that issues decrees in his name, and the pitifully ineffective Khomeini-appointed government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan. Untamed are the large guerrilla groups, of the right as well as the left, that took arms to fight the shah and that have held arms since to press their own political goals. Summary executions of figures closely identified with the shah have gone on despite the government's efforts to regularize justice. Bazargan himself has been reduced to threatening to resign if the Khomeini committee does not accept some discipline. The argument between those wishing to remove "foreign hands" from the economy and those realizing that some foreign hands are essential, is unresolved. Leftist oil workers are ready to bargain their political demands against the government's desire to resume export of oil. Ayatollah Khomeini's demand for a referendum on creating an "Islamic republic" is being resisted in various ways by groups unsympathetic to his particular design.

No less ominous are the stirrings among the disparate ethnic groups that compose at least half of Iran's population. The Kurds, Azerbaizhanis, Arabs, Baluchis and others have welcomed the revolution not merely for

its vanquishing of the shah but for its weakening of the power of Farsi-speaking Persians. The Persian Empire was, after all, a device for imposing central control on a group of peoples not otherwise inclined to live together under the same national roof; the shah's dynasty performed the same function. The ethnic groups reside in the border areas and are vulnerable to manipulation by states, on the other side of the border, such as the Soviet Union and Iraq. In brief, the door seems to be opening on what could be, if it opened much further, a chamber of geopolitical horrors.

It is, of course, Iran's revolution: They asked for it, they got it. Any effort by the United States to try to sort out the chaos and lay on a steady hand would surely provoke a fierce nationalistic reaction; the situation is too turbulent, in any case. We note, nonetheless, a certain lingering tendency among some Americans to believe that by discreet political fine-tuning the United States could somehow play a useful role. Another current running quietly in Washington suggests that Iran might be a good place for an embattled president to demonstrate that he is not flabby and supine. We trust the administration will resist all such temptations. Inside Iran, the United States can do little more than hold itself ready to resume whatever measure of friendly and mutually agreeable relations the public power in Iran, whatever it turns out to be, is ready to accept. Outside, the United States can bolster its friends and try to restrain others from fishing in Iran's troubled waters. Most of all, the administration can concentrate on moving toward an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, whose potential importance in countering instability through the whole region grows by the day.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### U.S.-Chinese Ties

Coming less than a month after the successful visit to Washington of the Chinese Vice Premier, Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping), the opening of embassies should have been a highly publicized event — the crowning episode of a long and difficult journey by two great countries.

The event, however, passed with hardly any fanfare, overshadowed as it was by developments on the Sino-Vietnamese border — the so-called counterattack by Chinese troops in response to numerous aggressive acts by Vietnam.

The preoccupation of the Chinese leaders with the border conflict and, above all, possible military moves by the Soviet Union to help its Vietnamese allies also reduced much of the interest that such a historical occasion would have aroused.

Nevertheless, the significance of the event should not be underestimated. With the resolution on the assets question, the last stumbling block to normal trade relations between the two countries are now set on firm ground and the prospects for expanded cooperation in all fields are limitless.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

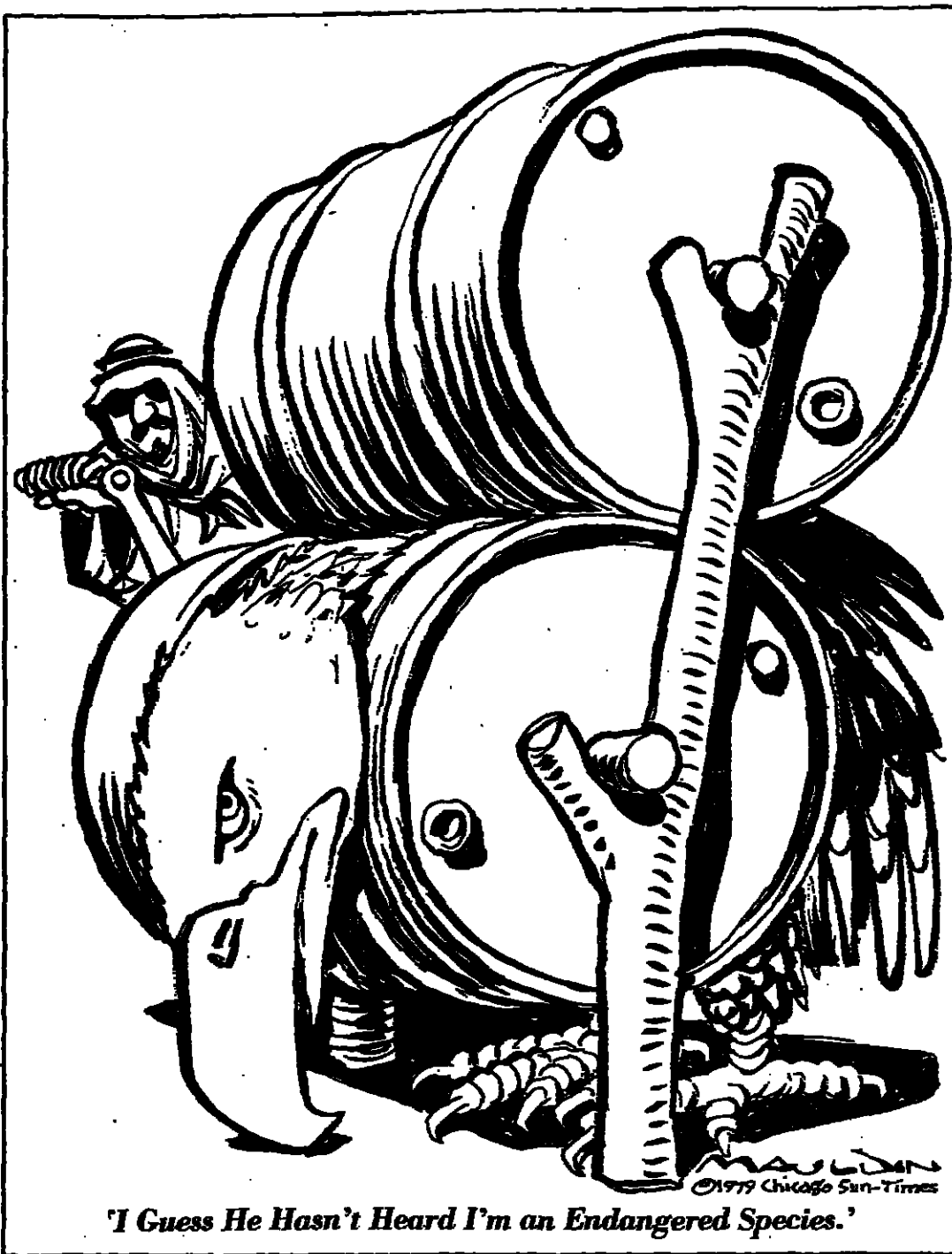
March 6, 1904

WASHINGTON — State Department officials are astounded at the reports to the effect that Mr. Allen, U.S. Minister in Korea, sent a part of a small U.S. Marine guard from his Legation at Seoul to protect gold mine concessions near Ansan, which are held by several Americans. Such an order to U.S. troops to proceed through Korea to the theater of war is declared to be entirely at variance with the designs of the government, for the U.S. Marines are too few to be any check whatever if either the Russian or Japanese armies should think fit to pillage the mines.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1929

NEW YORK — Several interesting points of the agreement ending the dispute between the Italian State and the Holy See, as consummated in the recent Concordat signed in Rome, have been revealed to the United Press. They include: Any offenses or public insults in Italy against the pope by spoken or written word are punishable as similar offenses against the king; Catholic religious teaching is extended to the middle schools; airplanes may not fly over Vatican City; illicit wearing of priestly garb is punished the same as illegal use of military uniforms.



## Compared to What?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Our old friend pack journalism is with us again. Returning from some weeks abroad, I find the pack in full bay at President Carter's conduct of foreign policy. U.S. policy is in disarray, says one commentator. It lacks a master plan, says another. It is weak. It is unclear. And so on.

There is plenty of reason for concern in the state of the world these days. Americans ought to worry about events in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. But the responsibility of the bad news is a different question.

Some of the specific criticisms of the Carter policy simply collapse under analysis. That is true, for example, of the suggestion that the United States should somehow have kept the shah in power in Iran. When Henry Kissinger floated that notion in The Economist last month, George Ball disposed of it in a letter so devastating that no one can make the argument seriously again.

### Economy Distorted

One conspicuous cause of the shah's decline, Ball said, was the Nixon-Kissinger decision in 1972 to encourage him to buy vast amounts of military hardware. The arms purchases distorted Iran's economy, bred corruption and "led the shah to a megalomania that cut him off from all contact with reality and the Iranian people." By the end "his whole country was solidly against him." How could Jimmy Carter conceivably have undone that chain of folly?

Then there is the criticism of Carter's decision to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. It was hasty, the critics say; it disrupted the crucial SALT talks with the Soviet Union; it encouraged the Chinese attack on Vietnam.

Hasty? The decision to deal with reality in China was 29 years late, and failure to seize the opportunity when it arose would almost certainly have meant further long delay. Perhaps Carter should have read Deng Xiaoping's (Teng Hsiao-ping) mind on Vietnam when he was here, and warned him forcefully off the idea; but the United States is more likely to have a moderating influence with than without diplomatic relations. As for SALT, President Brezhnev has now answered the fears on that score.

But most of the criticism being voiced right now is short on specifics. It expresses a general feeling of discontent with the failure of Carter to shape the world as we would like it. But it does not offer

any substantial ideas for alternative policies.

One recent blast at the president said he should "marshal the power and influence of the United States and its allies to protect our vital interests in the world." How? The critic's main suggestion was "no more Guadeloupes," meaning no more empty boasts of progress as at the recent Western summit. Well, some of Carter's claims there were fabulous; but that kind of puffery, in which all leaders engage, is hardly a matter of grave consequence.

The only substantial alternative policy on offer today is Kissinger's. His increasingly negative comments on the Carter administration suggest what one would expect from the man who destroyed Cambodia: a more muscular, more military policy.

In Africa, for example, Kissinger thinks the United States should force out the Cubans who were drawn into Angola by his policies. That would mean encouragement of local war, the unleashing of the CIA and very likely U.S. military involvement.

In Iran, Kissinger is too intelligent to believe that the shah could ever have lasted on his own. So his bitter charge that the administration let the shah fall must imply that there should have been U.S. intervention: the Marines, perhaps, or B-52s, or a naval bombardment.

On strategic arms limitation, Kissinger says he would take a tougher negotiating line with the Russians and push new U.S. weapons systems. Of course he was all for SALT when he was in office, and he is obviously taking his present position for political reasons. It is nevertheless a real alternative, one with many supporters in the Senate.

Would the commentators who are savaging Carter prefer a more militant policy? They say no, many of them; they deny that they are asking for a new Mayaguez. But I think the effect of their blanket criticism is to suggest that Carter should, somewhere, be flexing U.S. muscle.

### Responsibility

Perhaps Americans would choose the "tough" alternative if given the choice in Iran or Africa or the SALT talks. I doubt it myself; the latest poll, while giving Carter a low overall rating in foreign policy, shows overwhelming approval for his specific decisions against intervention. But at least the commentators have a responsibility, when they wring their hands, to say what Carter should be doing. The critics may really be saying

that they agree with Carter's policies but would like them executed more elegantly. We can all agree on that. But then it would be wise to omit the sweeping language. It would be wise to remind readers that this is a difficult world, in which the United States cannot push a button and have its way. And it would be wise to note that bluster requires less courage than do patience and restraint.

Most Americans' image of China has been fashioned to provide a good conscience for our country's foreign-policy preferences. When Washington's policy required a monolithic Communist bloc, Peking was imagined as a permanent puppet of Moscow. When our policy required a uniquely evil China, Maoists were imagined as destroyers of the family. Each image was close to the opposite of the truth.

Now, with the need for exports more central to U.S. policy, China is simply imagined as a Coca-Cola bonanza. One difference between the present distortion and past errors is that most leftist critics of U.S. policy no longer try to correct the distortion.

View of Leftists

As before, domestic China is imagined in ways that suit foreign-policy preferences. These members of the U.S. left champion Hanoi (which applauded the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia) and Moscow (a major backer of that great humanitarian Idi Amin) against U.S. imperialism. Peking is the adversary of Hanoi and Moscow. Therefore China is imagined as evil. It is pictured as having surrendered its sovereignty to Coca-Cola imperialism. Thus, left and center today worship the same simple distorted image of China.

Yet the evidence of a persistent and militant Chinese commitment to proud sovereignty, to refusing to be pushed around by anyone, is manifestly and clearly manifest in its Indochina invasion. The obvious

would report it to X, who would report it to Y. . . . Thus it is, that at my venerable age and experience, I have come to the conclusion about wars, that while everyone is responsible, nobody is really ever in charge.

MARTHA PALMER.

Paris.

Gold-Diggers

I wonder whether the legislators who passed the law allowing mistresses to sue their lovers for half their earnings realized that they were thereby creating a new generation of gold-diggers who would enter into liaisons with rich men in order to relieve them of their money.

Dr. LESLIE A. HILL.

Jersey, Channel Islands.

## GOP Attack Mixes Security, Politics

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Having already broken with the tradition of bipartisan foreign policy, the newly vigorous Republican Party now finds an "eerie parallel" between the Carter administration's national security performance and that of the Chamberlain government in Britain before World War II.

This is a politically loaded comparison, since the Chamberlain era has come to be synonymous with "appeasement." Aside from such rhetorical overkill, however, the Republican National Committee — in whose name the attack was launched — has performed a useful service, though one perhaps not as politically rewarding as some Republicans might hope.

Even before the current outburst of concern over President Carter's "leadership" and before events in the Near East and Asia caused the U.S. position in the world to appear to be "crumbling" — the Republicans' word — deep and sincere doubts were being expressed by experienced critics about the comparative trends of U.S. and Soviet military strength.

Outpacing U.S.?

Are these critics right, or even largely so, in their expressed fear that a Soviet nuclear build-up is so outpacing the United States' missile force that the latter might soon be vulnerable to destruction by a Soviet attack? Or that, if the Russians attained such an age, the United States would then be unable to counter Soviet aggression or adventurism anywhere in the world?

These are questions of such complexity and magnitude that they can neither be easily answered by nonspecialists nor comfortably left to defense and disarmament technicians. Dozens of other security questions — for example, Carter's cancellation of B-1 bomber production and a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier — when taken together are of equal size and difficulty.

Nor is the administration's performance the only issue. Equally as important are the facts of Soviet performance and Soviet intentions. What, for instance, are the Russians actually doing about civil defense, and what does it mean that they are doing it?

The official Republican entry into this field of dispute, in such a sharply adversarial fashion, obviously means that the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, hotly debated even before it is published or signed, is in deep trouble. If the official Republican position is that the Soviets soon can destroy the U.S. missile force, the party also is likely to be opposed to a treaty that

would more or less freeze the relative strengths of the two parties. And that could have considerable, if not decisive, effect on Sen. Howard Baker, the minority leader and a presidential hopeful, who will be a key figure in the SALT debate.

### Strong Statement

But the strong Republican statement on national security will also do much to force a real public debate on these issues. So specifically challenged, the Carter administration — which is doing little to assert the value of SALT — will have to make its case more fully and persuasively. Democrats inclined to agree with some or all of the Republican statements will be pushed either into public defense or pressures on the president to justify and defend his security policies. Difficult though public judgments on strategic and security questions may be, such a debate is indispensable in a democratic society. And surely such issues are proper for the 1980 presidential campaign.

But whether there is great political mileage for the Republicans in the position they've taken is questionable. Peace almost always beats war at the ballot box. (Remember Richard Nixon and "an era of negotiation after an era of confrontation," not to mention "peace is a hand")? To the extent Republican enthusiasm for a military build-up might be made to look like war mongering, the party is on a risky issue — especially when a presidential candidate in 1980 could be either of a pair of saboteurs like John Connally and Ronald Reagan?

### Expensive Hardware

Does the GOP really want to carry into the 1980 elections the responsibility for killing SALT? Or campaign on the proposition — enunciated by Bill Brock, the party chairman — that \$10 billion should be added, after inflation, to the Pentagon budget in each of the next five years? Where would the leave those Republicans eager to cash in politically on the budget balancing fever now raging in the state legislatures?

And although the recent poll showed 52 percent of the respondents believed the nation was less than it was 10 years ago, does the mean they would have favored building the B-1, the neutron bomb, the nuclear-powered carrier, and now the MX missile, the Trident submarine and a missile race with the Soviets? That's a lot of expensive hardware to carry into a political campaign.

## Complex Reality of China

By Edward Friedman

truth is that the supremely nationalistic Chinese are as committed to their independence as ever.

In trade, Peking has been able to take advantage of international financial chaos, energy crises and recession in the industrialized world to win a variety of excellent, long-term contracts on unusually favorable terms. These risk little Chinese capital. They win foreign exchange and facilitate rapid economic growth, the fruits of which go to China's rural poor.

### Gap Narrows

China's egalitarian commitments of the past are being more institutionalized. The gap between a poor countryside and better urban dwellers is narrowing. Investments are being made to socialize housing — cheap public laundries, fast-food and prepared-food shops — in order to better feed homesteaders. Factory universities are growing so that workers gain knowledge to be promoted to run the factories. New means are spreading to check abuses by persons with bureaucratic power. All this, the world of a dynamic China, is ignored when outsiders are mesmerized by one soft-drink bottling plant, 100 percent Chinese-owned, selling a high-priced drink to foreign visitors to earn foreign exchange to serve Chinese needs.

In foreign policy, China acts as it did in the past. In Indochina it continues to play the same Realpolitik game of power politics that has marked its foreign policy since 1949. Peking will not permit military power allied to any major military power threatening China to expand into China's border areas. Acting on that calculus, Chairman Mao intervened against Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Korea. Such intervention was risky. What would have happened had Harry S. Truman not restrained MacArthur? The course of China's intervention

slowed its own growth and left China unhappily more dependent on the Soviet Union.

In the 1960s, China sent troops into Laos and North Vietnam. It showed that should U.S.-backed forces move into those China border areas, China would enter the war. John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, however, restrained their most hawkish hawks.

### Brinkmanship

By late 1978, the growing military threat experienced by Peking by Moscow-backed forces that were in fact on, over, China borders with Laos and Vietnam. China acted on its usual military calculus. The bloody brinkmanship of arms, as with MacArthur, risks an ever-widening slaughter. Who knows how many lives are now on Soviet restraint? Will Moscow's Trumans win out over Moscow's all-too-numerous MacArthurs who have long argued for prepared for an invasion of China?

Chinese reality is complex. The original egalitarian and anti-racetrack purposes of the 1949 government are moving forward. This occurs in a new arena where a vicious iteration has past terrors. New trade techniques in a new international economic world help out. But the old, coming nationalism and military power politics threaten everything. The military becomes decisive. Domestic domestic priorities are reversed; foreign dependence on growth can spread. With it, late, it is important that China moving to end its military action now.

Edward Friedman, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and a special contributor to The New York Times.

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Publisher  
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William R. Holden

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## Food

## Comes the (Air Cargo) Revolution, Let 'em Eat Strawberries

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — The warehouses of Rungis — the wholesale food markets of Paris — are laden with kiwis, mangoes, breadfruit, custard apples, papayas and other exotica. The crates are stamped with place names such as New Zealand, Mali, South Africa, India, Australia. All that distance on perishable items represents a new twist in the food habits of a country whose tastes have been primarily chauvinistic.

A few years back, the French were notoriously satisfied with their native products. After all, when you have the "best" butter, cheese, chicken, fish, lamb, veal, flour, cream, etc., who needs imports for the table, unless it is caviar?

However, now that even the supermarkets are heavy with fruits and vegetables from halfway around the world, new interpretations abound. The popularly tossed-off explanation is that the formerly stay-at-home French increasingly are taking far-flung vacations and that when they come home, they want to prolong the tastes of holiday.

This seems to be a somewhat cut-before-the-horse theory. The real impetus behind the change is closer probably to the old joke — comes the revolution, you'll eat strawberries in January, whether you like it or not.

If Parisians have been eating Mexican strawberries in January and California strawberries in February, it is because those items are being brought to their doorstep.

## Decisive Finger

"These days nobody wants to do without strawberries," said Robert Ridon, a commercial-services attaché of Air France, dismissing the fact that he may have had a decisive finger in the *tarte aux fraises*.

Ridon, who spent 16 years in Africa, where he learned to like all sorts of luscious tropical fruits, pioneered the importation of many a delicacy that never could have withstood a sea voyage to the dining tables of France.

As planes got bigger, Ridon saw no reason for those capacious holds to be empty.

especially when his countrymen were a race of fine gourmets. "If what you have is good, France will eat it," he has been assuring the growers of the world. "Just let us carry it."

A native of Dunkerque, a town that produced some notable corsairs in the 18th century, Ridon is an updated version of the wandering adventurer who brings home the bacon. Whenever he hears of anything to eat that is not yet on the Paris market, he telegraphs the local Air France representative to send him a few samples immediately by air freight.

Word was tapped out to his man in Manila to send a small juicy line called calamansi. Upon arrival, Ridon tests the sales potential of a new delicacy with one of the specialized importers in Rungis. If there is a future, meaning a few tons of cargo, he may even fly to the source to talk up a bigger supply.

In 1969, two years after his return to France, Ridon had New Zealand kiwis in the bag. It was no accident when, the fol-

lowing year, Paris markets began to offer litchis from Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius. After encouraging avocados from the Ivory Coast and okra from Central Africa, Ridon turned his attention to South America.

Suddenly, the French found themselves eating grapes from Chile, giant plums from Argentina, passion fruit from Brazil. "The timing is perfect for the Christmas season in France," Ridon said.

He developed a small but regular service in lobsters — "same as what you call your Maine lobster" — flown out of Montreal from November through January. He thought that he had captured a neat traffic in Louisiana crayfish but it didn't pan out: "The locals like them so much they eat them all. Couldn't care less if they ship any abroad," Ridon seemed miffed.

He tore a page from a notebook on which he had written in French: "Report to Louis XV from the Marquis d'Argenson [in 1750]: 'And one will even transport goods on the large flying vessels.'"

## Shopping

## Under Cover: French-Style Arcades Invading U.S.

By Hebe Dorsey

ARIS, March 5 (IHT) — The French are old hand at shopping arcades. Paris is full of them, some of which were built by Baron Haussmann at the end of the last century, and now the French are exporting them to the United States.

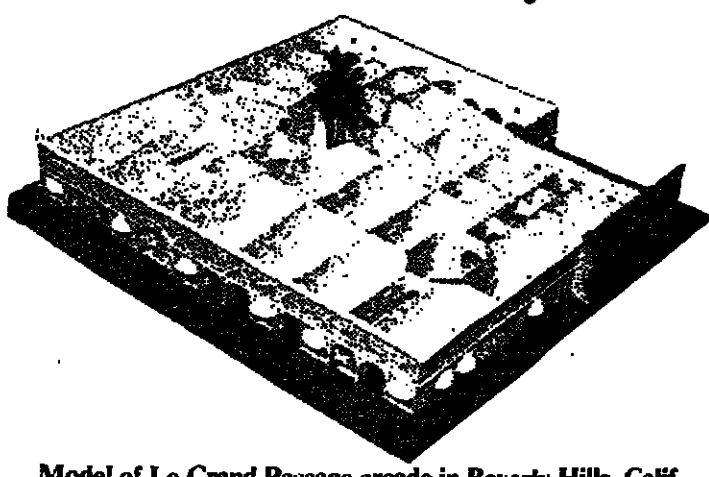
Called *traboules* in Paris, they are over the area of the Opera, the Royal and Grands Boulevards and were built in such a way that one could hop from one to the other and constantly stay under cover, or almost. Full of charm and style, with an added romantic touch coming from the light that filters through their glass vaulted ceilings, those arcades, or passages, still mostly sleepy, occupied by busy old businesses — dusty old ironery stores, laundries with evading done by hand and laundresses ironing in the windows, as of old's day, or quiet and fascinating antique shops, specializing in items as dolls.

Measure of Fame  
Sometimes, one of them achieves measure of fame — Passage des Etoiles, for instance, where the gner Kenzo started his business (als were dirt cheap) in a hole in the wall, which he redecorated in wild, flowery way. A modeling agency followed, bringing more life to the place. Another landmark is antique shop, Cactus Bazaar, was opened by Sophie Naret, the comedian, with her ings from the play "Cactus ver."

For a while, it became fashionable to have an apartment in those des. But the idea soon fell by the wayside, perhaps because of the strophobic, suffocating feeling of apartments generate.

Over Paris passages are in the nps-Elysees area. The oldest is the Lido passage, which is slightly musty next to the st ones, Les Champs and Le Show. Those are bustling, blaring rock music, and are ng a killing.

For more passages are to be



Model of Le Grand Passage arcade in Beverly Hills, Calif.

opened soon in the area, one on the old Claridge Hotel site, the other at the Rond Point des Champs-Elysees, where the Le Figaro newspaper used to be. The latter, which will spread over 30,000 square meters, will include shopping arcades on two levels, bars, restaurants, offices and parking space.

Now the French expertise is about to cross the ocean and try to prove itself in the Los Angeles area. Le Grand Passage, as it is called, will bring 22 European shops to a 17,200-square-foot site on Canon Drive, which runs parallel to fashionable Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills.

Among those who have signed up are Azzaro, Tan Giudicelli, Gilles et Poppy, Maison et Jardin and Louis Vuitton.

Due to open in late September, the \$1.1-million passage, which is being financed by Europeans, is the brainchild of Claude Chauvin of Saint-Tropez, where it all started.

Passing through Paris on his way to Los Angeles, Chauvin said that it all happened because "a friend, Allan Carr [the producer of 'Saturday Night Fever' and 'Grease'] saw the Passage du Port, which I did in Saint-Tropez, and loved it so much he said we should do the same thing in L.A. He selected the site, found the financing and off we went."

Chauvin, who knows Los Angeles quite well, having gone there frequently on vacations, said the idea was to build a very French and sophisticated shopping area. He claims that Le Grand Passage will be the first French shopping arcade in the United States.

Unlike other U.S. shopping centers, which are mostly function and few frills, Le Grand Passage will concentrate on glamor. The whole

complex will be surrounded with vaulted passages in Mediterranean style. The streets will be paved with cobblestones, as in Paris. The center will include an open landscaped patio; two covered patios will be built alongside.

To complete the cosmopolitan atmosphere, the Chauvin is also adding a bistro and a couple of sidewalk cafes. Last but not least, it will have a parking area — "an advantage over Rodeo Drive, which doesn't have one," Chauvin said.

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Geneva, a rock of international money, is also getting to be a fashion spot. Besides Anita Smaga, who has landed most of Europe's designing talents (including Chloe, Saint Laurent and Valentino), more and more boutiques are opening.

Guy Laroche is due to open soon. Hairdresser Maurice Franck is opening a branch of his Paris salon next week. Jean-Louis Scherrer, whose most famous customer is Anne-Aymone Ciscard d'Estaing, will open a boutique there March 16, bringing his worldwide total to 22 boutiques.

## The Tuchman Doctrine

## Where's Mark Twain Street?

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT) — Barbara Tuchman wanted to talk about excellence.

The historian, twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction, has just been elected president of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, the first woman to hold the post in the 80 years of existence of this prestigious honor society for creative people. There are 250 members of the institute; the academy, which is a part of it, includes only 50 persons, singled out for special distinction.

"I want to call this Be Kind to the Elite Week," she said. "I think it's a scary idea that to be elite is something wicked." She snatched a hook out of the wood-paneled study of her Park Avenue apartment and began to quote Montesquieu, that the "dangerous fallacy of egalitarianism" would lead only to incompetence and "eventual mob despotism."

"I couldn't agree with that more," said the granddaughter of Henry Morgenthau Sr. and the daughter of Maurice Wertheim, an international banker, publisher, philanthropist and sportsman.

## 'More Value'

"Some people are of more value to society than others — Mozart, for example," she said. "If you insist on the theory that everyone is equal, then you are doomed to a lowering of performance, of achievement."

Certainly in my field, people have now gotten the point where every fact is equal to every other fact. Then we get these enormous, thick, dull books in which everything is presented in an equal monotone. The author has done no selection and exercised no judgment."

Mrs. Tuchman described herself as "a late developer." She was 50 before the publication of "The Guns of August" put her on a tidal wave of fame and popularity that has continued to swell with the other books, including "The Proud Tower," "Sillwell and the American Experience in China," and, most recently, "A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century."

Her family, including her hus-

Barbara Tuchman  
"Be kind to the elite."

help nurture. I think it's important to have a mutual association of people in the arts who encourage one another simply by being there."

Mrs. Tuchman, however, is a bit of a loner in the discipline of history, which she feels has been monopolized by the academics. "I don't belong to the academic world at all. I never took a Ph.D.," said this graduate of Radcliffe. "It's what saved me, I think. If I had taken a doctoral degree, it would have stifled any writing capacity. I don't belong to a writers' clique, either — the New York Review of Books types. People ask me, 'Do you teach?' I'm a writer. Why should I teach? It's not my thing. I don't want to teach. I couldn't teach if I tried."

## U.S. Museums Assailed for Art 'Blockbusters'

NEW YORK (NYT) — Critical financial pressures are tempting U.S. art museums to increase profits by staging "commercialized blockbuster" shows such as the much-celebrated "Treasures of Tutankhamen," according to a report by the Twentieth Century Fund.

In "The Art Museum: Power, Money, Ethics," Dr. Karl E. Meyer, a senior editor of the Saturday Review magazine, writes:

"Arguments against this kind of commercialism may seem to many Americans an expression of unconstructed elitism. But elitism is a meaningless word as far as art is concerned. We live in a society in which money is regarded as the final measure of all things, and the art museum serves as a symbolic reminder that there are things that even money cannot buy."

Meyer maintains that the American arts economy is like a "Rube Goldberg contraption in which a cat, lured by a mouse, jumps on a seesaw that tosses a fish into the beak of a stork." He contends that no other system mingles private and public funds, direct and indirect subsidies by agencies at every level of government.

## Vintages

## A Time and Place to Find Inexpensive French Wines

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, March 5 (IHT) — This year's Salon International de l'Agriculture (through next Sunday at the Porte de Versailles) should be of more than passing interest to wine drinkers. Inflation and a wine boom have sent prices through the roof, and this is the time to be looking for cheaper wines to replace favorites that have priced themselves out of reach.

Inexpensive wines from every wine-producing corner of France figure in the fair's wine-judging.

Georges Seillan, the fair's chief commissioner for produce judging, said that because the 1978 harvest was small and of good quality, the growers are having little trouble selling their wares.

Fewer samples from certain regions were in the running for a medal this year. Even so, nearly 9,000 wines appeared in the preliminary selection in January. These, after chemical analysis and tasting, were reduced to 3,700 and put before 200 four-man juries. About 1,200 wines emerged with medals.

The list of the winners is posted at the fair and a bound version, the *Palmares des Produits*, will be available in a couple of weeks. It will be available free from CENECA, 19 Blvd. Henri IV, 75004 Paris (Tel: 271.88.44).

Most of the winning wines are from the 1978 crop, a well-balanced year, good for aging up to 10 years, Seillan said. The Bordeaux and Burgundy wines were from the less-good 1977 crop, but good wines from off years often make for a pleasant surprise in quality and price.

Many of the medalists have stands in the wine section of the fair, and you can be sure that their honors are advertised at their booths. Ignore those who list lots of medals dating from the '50s or '30s — and beware with whom you are dealing. Some stands charge more for a case of wine ordered at the fair than they would if you wrote to them afterward, or even if you bought it retail. It usually is better to stick to comparative tasting and to say that you want to think it over than to buy in the often-treacherous euphoria of a doubtful "discovery."

Women wine-tasters at the judging are no longer talked down to, according to Isabelle Bachelard, 24, who was on the jury for Alsatian Pinot Noir. Still, out of 800 jury members, only about a dozen were women.

Miss Bachelard, who works for a Paris wine merchant, held her own against the three Alsaitians at her table, who more or less tried to turn things their way. This, however, was not anti-feminism, but the notorious chauvinism of Alsaitians, who assume only they can possibly know their wines.

Miss Bachelard and the Alsaitians mostly agreed on which wines should have medals. The Alsaitians were a bit surprised that she wrote notes on each wine, while they preferred to grade each on a scale of 10.

The judging at the fair is based on a possible 100 points — 10 for color, 10 for limpidity, 30 for aroma and 50 for taste — with space provided for remarks.

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## Pocket Computer Offers Push-Button Translations

By Patt Morrison

LOS ANGELES — A stranger in a strange land? No more. You want your pants pressed at your in Venice and don't speak the language? Just push the right button and ecco! Creases, too.

You've sliced your foot on a cobb in Marseille and you'd he cobby to take you to a hos-? Hit the proper keys, and voila! emergency ward.

Those who have struggled phrasebooks in incomprehensible tongues for years are now helped by a pocket-sized, state computer translator, the ar dream of a Greek emigrant re United States who says stily that his device is popular is back-ordered by a million.

is called Lexicon LK-3000, it \$225, and on its keyboard are etters of the alphabet. Slip in a cartridge for Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese or Ger-

man, and you have access to 1,500 words in that language, and the alent 1,500 in English. Type sentence or phrase, and see translation across the keyboard letters.

There is competition for Lexicon re Translator, from Craig with "capsules" for five lan- s, including advanced vocab- phonic pronunciation and re-counter.

is the Lexicon system, the device, called an M-100, has bulary of about 1,500 words ch language, and 50 common s in Spanish, French, Italian, an and Japanese.

isn't as romantic as Musset, s compelling as Dante. Its time clumsy, strictly pidgin- tions won't go far if you're to romance an Italian or ar-dentism with a French- On the other hand, it will you from ordering baked osts on toast or from saying pregnant (*embarrassada*) when can embarrassed (*avergonzat*).

is exactly what Lexicon's "wanted it to do. Anastasyriakides of Miami, 31 and ich ("Each time the stock goes up, I get more girl

friends"), followed the Hollywood formula for success, coming to the United States from Athens at the age of 15 with \$72 in his pocket.

"When I came here, I didn't speak any English at all — I was constantly searching for something useful," he said. He found guidebooks unwieldy, silted or just wrong.

## Naivete

Still struggling with the language, he began working in a bank, and in his scientific naivete, he associated existing calculator possibilities with an electronic dictionary. "Thank God I have no knowledge of electronics," he recalled. "If I had, I'd have given it up as impossible. His ignorance, though, left him blissfully creative."

The first Lexicon ancestor, as big as a typewriter, translated a few words into Greek and back again. By 1977, with Kyriakides financing the effort, a research team developed a rather larger working prototype. Further work required more money, and a public offering of Lexicon securities early in 1978 raised \$500,000 for legal, administrative and research costs. As designs were completed, patents were sought.

Now, 16 years after his arrival, the state of the electronic art and Kyriakides both have progressed. The Lexicon, with a memory chip measuring not quite 1/25th inch square, "can do about everything but drive a car," he said proudly.

He believes it is limitless in its possibilities. Cartridges, at about \$60 each, exist for six languages. Forthcoming are cartridges for currency exchange rates, the metric system, Russian (for the Olympics), Polish, Chinese, Swedish, Japanese and a special one for Olympic records.

"It's one of our best-selling items," said a salesman, Mike Barnhart. "It's neat for people who want to travel — they can go and not get stuck. A couple of people got one just because they had a Spanish-speaking servant or something."

Los Angeles Times



**LONE  
STAR  
INDUSTRIES**

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17%	11%	MarMld	.80	5.7	7	134	21%	15%
17%	11%	MarionL	.44	4.3	10	70	14%	14%
18%	9%	MarKCH	.36	3.0	13	54	12	12
20%	13	Mark pf120		8.0	3		15	15
35%	22%	Marley	1	4.5	7	58	22%	22%
16%	10%	Marrip	.16	1.2	9	566	72%	72%
68%	51%	MarHAM	3.28	5.3	12	269	60%	68%
26%	15%	MarshF	1.24	7.8	9	148	16%	15%

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**BP Approved to Buy Veba Units**

From Wire Dispatches  
DNN, March 5 — Economics Minister Otto Lamberdoff has conditionally approved the 800-million Deutsche-mark acquisition of oil refining and trading units of the giant energy, mining, chemical and trading company, by British Petroleum's West German subsidiary, the ministry announced.

The deal, which had been blocked by the federal cartel office October, will give BP extensive refining, marketing and coal rights as well as a 25-percent interest in Ruhrgas, West Germany's largest gas distributing company, a 0.172 percent interest in Ber-

**Bonn Gives The Go-ahead**

gemann GmbH, which in turn, is a major shareholder in Ruhrgas. However, new conditions prevent BP from taking a majority holding in Ruhrgas, especially through its link with Bergemann in the so-called Bergemann pool which controls 56.1 percent of the gas company.

With its interest in Ruhrgas and Bergemann itself, BP will be the largest single Ruhrgas shareholder. Together with Texaco, which which

holds 11.85 percent of Bergemann and 3.5 percent of Ruhrgas, BP could theoretically win control over Ruhrgas.

But the ministry said if the Bergemann pool is dissolved, BP must reduce its interest in Ruhrgas to only 9 percent. The ministry also limited BP's voting power in the Bergemann pool and prohibited the company from entering into distribution agreements with Ruhrgas that could distort competition.

Under the new arrangement, BP will acquire Gelsenberg, a Veba unit, a 50-percent interest in the Erdöl-Raffinerie Ingolstadt oil refinery and a 25-percent interest in the Erdöl-Raffinerie Speyer refinery.

BP also gets Strohmeyer GmbH, in which several of Veba's oil trading units will be linked, and Fanal GmbH, a gasoline distributor with about 1,000 filling stations.

Veba is West Germany's largest company, with turnover of near 28 billion DM. The government holds 43.7 percent. Deutsche BP reported 1977 sales of 9.7 billion DM, making it one of the major West German oil companies.

**Supplies Guaranteed**

It will pay 800 million DM for the refining and trading divisions and guarantee Veba's oil supplies until the year 2000. The ministry said the transaction will secure West Germany's middle and long-term energy supplies.

The supply contract between Veba and BP would cover 19 percent of Veba's crude oil needs and about 3 percent of West Germany's total crude oil requirements. Veba will get 3 million tons of crude oil a year until 2000 from BP at market prices.

The ministry noted that independently of Ruhrgas, BP will supply 4.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year to the German market from 1985. Under a contract with Algeria's Sonatrach, BP will be able to offer as much as 4.5 billion cubic meters of liquefied natural gas from Algeria beginning around that year.

**Britain Cancels Reserve Recall Set for March 9**

LONDON, March 5 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of England today cancelled the recall of special deposits amounting to 1 percent of commercial banks' eligible liabilities set for March 9 to relieve pressure on bank reserves.

The move was approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and effects special deposits of about £450 million. A second recall of special deposits amounting to another 1 percent of eligible liabilities remains scheduled for March 30, however.

Last Thursday, announcing a 1-point cut in the minimum lending rate to 13 percent, the Bank of England said that it now wanted a period of interest rate stability to ensue.

Meanwhile, Britain's major clearing banks announced a half-point reduction in their base lending rate to 13 percent and a reduction in deposit rates to 10.5 from 11 percent.

**OPEC Meeting to Consider Oil Firms' 'Excess Profits'**

From Wire Dispatches

ABU DHABI, March 5 — Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will discuss how to stop oil companies from making what the officials consider excessive profits out of the oil market shortage when they meet in Geneva March 26, OPEC spokesman Mana al-Oteiba said.

Officials here said OPEC could consider moving to cut out the oil companies as middlemen by arguing oil-supply contracts directly with governments instead. The oil companies are definitely making hefty profits. We are definitely unhappy about the situation, al-Oteiba said.

Al-Jaidah, chief Qatari delegate at the first Arab Energy Conference and former OPEC secretary general, said.

He said Qatar, which last month received a premium on its quality oil, does not plan further price rises. "That increase was temporary, and the price will be adjusted soon as the supply and demand situation is balanced," he said.

Uwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa said supported the UAE and the oil companies to heed the warning.

Al-Jaidah said he believed the meeting would consider appropriate steps to deal with the companies, although he said he did not expect the meeting to demand price increases.

He added, however, that "there have to be an extraordinary thing to decide on price issues."

**ID Raise Payout, Offers New Stock**

LOGNE, March 5 (AP-DJ) — Eckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) today plans to raise the dividend for 1978 to 7 Deutsche marks. KHD paid a year earlier, despite a drop in year turnover to 1.6 billion DM last year from 4.7 billion DM in 1977.

The move was "satisfactory," the industrial and farm equipment maker says, but below the 46.5 million DM earned in 1977. The company plans to increase its capital to 1 billion DM from 220.8 million by issuing authorized new shares with a nominal 44.2 million. Shareholders can buy one new share for each five currently held at DM. The subscription period runs March 12-28.

**Banking Activity Up Sharply, BIS Says**

SEL, March 5 (AP-DJ) — International banking activity sharply increased in the third quarter of 1978, matching the previous record in the final quarter of 1977, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) reported today.

The dollar value of gross external assets of banks in the Group of countries along with those in Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, and Luxembourg, and the shares of U.S. banks in offshore assets, jumped \$68 billion to \$802 billion, following a moderate \$22-billion growth in the second quarter, the BIS said.

The latest rise was even more impressive than the prior record because the leap in the final 1977 was aided by expansionary fiscal influences, largely end-of-year window-dressing operations, BIS notes.

However, it noted that the third-quarter gross figures were substantially inflated by the strong appreciation of currencies like the Swiss franc and the Deutsche mark. Excluding these changes, the expansion estimated at \$50 billion.

**Easy Credit Conditions**  
Double-counting from redeposit of funds between banks were added, the increase was about \$10 billion. Excluding valuation changes, that drops to under \$25 billion, but still up from the net of \$15 billion in the first second quarter, the BIS said.

The fact that the rapid growth of banks' international operations coincided with easy credit conditions outside the United States suggested the expansionary impetus mainly from the supply side of markets, the BIS commented.

needs. A substantial part of these funds showed up again in the international banking sector, as evidenced by a \$7.8-billion increase in the value of identified deposits by official monetary institutions with banks outside the United States. About \$3.2 billion was in dollars, and the rest mainly in DM and Swiss francs.

Deposits by OPEC countries with banks outside the United States edged up \$1.6 billion, but overall, excluding valuation changes, OPEC deposits with banks inside and outside the United States, declined nearly \$1 billion.

**Eurocredit Deposits Up**  
The exchange market unrest probably helped prompt the fairly substantial \$7.5-billion increase in foreign claims of U.S. banks, the BIS said, adding that this trend gathered momentum in the final quarter. Uncertainty about the dollar also induced large movements of funds into the non-dollar sector of the Eurocurrency market.

Deposits in Eurocredits rose \$11.4 billion (\$6.5 billion excluding valuation changes), with some of these funds returning to West Germany. However, unlike earlier periods of dollar weakness, the dollar assets and liabilities of banks in the reporting European countries continued to expand quite rapidly, the BIS added.

On the demand side, U.S. banks, influenced by somewhat tighter domestic monetary policy, took up large amounts of funds in the Eurocurrency market. Their external liabilities jumped \$8.9 billion, as much as that of the preceding 12 months, and more than the quarterly increase in foreign lending by the same banks.

Of the total estimated \$35 billion net growth in international bank credit, about \$18 billion, twice as much as in the previous quarter, was extended to nations outside the reporting area. Lending to almost all major groups of nations

**Banks Hold About \$1.2 Billion Swiss Authorities Reject Iran Bid to Block Funds**

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, March 5 (NYT) — The Swiss government decided today against freezing the assets held in Switzerland by exiled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family as requested by the Iranian Islamic regime.

An announcement after a cabinet meeting in Bern said that instead, the government would inform Tehran of all the legal avenues open to it to seek to recover the Shah's Swiss holdings. Meanwhile, the Swiss National Bank announced that a survey of 25 leading Swiss banks disclosed Iranian deposits in Switzerland totaled slightly less than 2 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.2 billion) at the end of 1978. The Swiss central bank gave no breakdown by category of depositors, saying only that these consisted of the Iranian National Bank and other banks in addition to private firms and individuals.

The survey of the banks, which account for about 80 percent of the foreign dealings of Swiss banks, was requested by the government after receiving Tehran's request that the holdings of the exiled royal family be frozen. The aim behind the survey was to get some idea of the Iranian wealth in Switzerland.

But the National Bank itself indicated that the check fell short as a yardstick since it did not cover Iranian placements in securities nor direct Iranian investments in Switzerland. In addition, Iranian funds that were deposited in Switzerland by way of institutions in third countries also escaped the survey, they noted.

**Traditional Policy**

The total given for Iranian deposits in the 25 Swiss banks include accounts in foreign currencies, the National Bank said. About half of the total consisted of fiduciary accounts, which consist of funds confided to banks for investment.

The Swiss government believed that a provision in the constitution empowered it to act favorably on the Iranian request that the Shah's assets be frozen to block any attempt to transfer them. However, it preferred to follow the traditional line by leaving it to the courts to decide the validity of claims against funds placed in Switzerland.

**Congress Will Study Bids By Foreigners for Banks**

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP-DJ)

Newly initiated congressional studies of foreign ownership of U.S. banks may jeopardize or delay proposed takeovers of major concerns.

Responding to an appeal by Muriel Siebert, New York state's Banking Superintendent, House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., asked all federal regulatory agencies involved for a "thorough review" of the subject. He also asked a subcommittee chaired by Rep. Ferdinand St. Germain, D-R.I., to explore the issue "in depth at the first available opportunity."

Separately, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said his staff is launching a new study and indicated that hearings may be needed "fairly soon."

In her letter to Mr. Reuss, the New York official warned that foreign banking interests would control about 11 percent of U.S. commercial bank assets if all the foreign acquisitions proposed during the past year were completed. She also said the three largest U.S. banks involved — Marine Midland, Union Bancorp and National Bank of North America — have U.S. assets greater than the total banking systems of 32 states.

A U.S. bank owned by a foreign bank "could carry out monetary or investment policies of its owner's country which were in direct conflict with U.S. policies," Miss Siebert warned. "These conflicts could include foreign exchange operations, domestic or international credit restraint, types of credit extended, and levels of credit allocated to particular types or nationalities of borrowers," she added.

**Volvo to Lift Capital; Raise 1978 Dividend**

STOCKHOLM, March 5 (UPI)

Volvo said today it is planning a rights offering to raise 212 million kronor (\$48.5 million) in development capital to produce a new generation of automobiles using lightweight alloys.

Volvo also proposes raising the 1978 dividend to seven kronor from six. The company will offer one new share of common per five old shares at a cost of 60 kronor (\$13) a share. The rights offering is designed in part to compensate for the collapse of Volvo's planned deal with Norway.

Marine Midland, which is awaiting regulatory approval of a proposal to sell a controlling interest to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking, labeled Miss Siebert's concern as "unwarranted."

The New York banking department says there are currently at least 47 foreign-owned banks in the United States with total domestic assets of \$19 billion. Proposed acquisitions by foreigners of U.S. banks during the past year total \$23 billion in domestic assets.

**Prices Rise Sharply on Wall St.**

NEW YORK, March 5 (Reuters)

The sharpest rise on the New York Stock Exchange in seven weeks today was fueled by the resumption of Iranian oil exports and hope for an easing of international tension.

But analysts said worries about accelerating inflation and the course of interest rates kept big institutional investors on the sidelines.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 11.61 to 827.36 with advancing issues leading declines 1,111 to 355. Volume rose to 25.69

**Dow Jones Adds Over 11 Points**

million shares from Friday's 23.13 million.

Most industry groups, with the exception of gold, advanced. Some of the best gains were scored by gambling, drug, chemical, computer, aircraft, airline and metals shares.

Active Polaroid climbed 2 1/2 to 40 1/2, rebounding after being hard

but last week on disappointing fourth quarter profits.

Eastman Kodak added 1 1/2 to 61 1/2. IBM climbed 5 1/2 to 306 1/2. Du Pont 2 1/2 to 132 1/2. Teledyne 4 1/2 to 122 1/2. Superior Oil five to 337. Fairchild Camera 2 1/2 to 33 1/2 and active Boeing 2 1/2 to 67.

UV Industries proposed selling most of its assets and distributing the proceeds to holders if they reject a proposal to liquidate the entire company. UV gained 1 1/2 to 33 1/2 in active trading.

Becht Aircraft lost 1 1/2 to 26 1/2. It denied takeover rumors.

Caesars World was most active and gained 5 1/2 to 49 1/2. Active Bally Manufacturing climbed three to 61 1/2. Harrah's 1 1/2 to 22 1/2 and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer one to 22 1/2.

Several airlines reported strong gains in February load factors. UAL Inc. rose 3 1/2 to 26 1/2. American Airlines 3 1/2 to 11 1/2 and Trans World Corp. 1/2 to 15.

General Motors advanced 3 1/2 to 54 1/2 and Chrysler 1/2 to 10. Both reported higher late February sales. Ford Motor's late February sales declined and it was unchanged at 41 1/2. Active American Motors rose 1/2 to 6 1/2.

In other news, Bristol-Myers said it will raise its quarterly dividend by 5 1/2 cents to 36 cents.

American Stock Exchange prices also rose with the market-value index gaining 1.52 to 164.49.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed up 6 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents; corn up 1 to unchanged; oats up 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; and soybeans up 2 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in millions

Britain	1978	1977
Revenue	348.29	293.37
Profits	22.90	20.38
Per Share	0.505	0.476

(Figures in Sterling)

**Switzerland**

Brown Boveri	1978	1977
Revenue	2,330	2,100
Profits	41.70	38.80

(Figures in Swiss Francs)

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From Daniel Maestri's "Paysage, Schuchsalen", Frankfurt 1627

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**Closing Prices March 2, 1979**

Low Floss Ch'ge |

[illegible]

Closing Prices, March 5, 1979		Pierce55	9 1/2 10 1/4
AP—		Pinkrtn	26 27

CrosTre	14 1/2	15 1/2	IwaSoUI	25 1/2	25 1/2	PionHIB	18 1/2	19
CutIrFed	1	1 3/4	JamWPr	8 1/2	9 1/2	Plasline	1 3/4	2 1/4
CyclIron	15	16 1/4	Jarmehy	15 1/4	16 1/4	Prosis	2 1/4	2 1/4

[illegible]

By reading across this table of the March 5, 1979's closing

bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following six

[illegible]

Midday Indicated Prices

<b>Dollar Bonds</b>	Middl Intl 83-86	94½	95½	BroadHale 43-87	71
	Montréal 81-83	98	98	Canadian 1-88	71

92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58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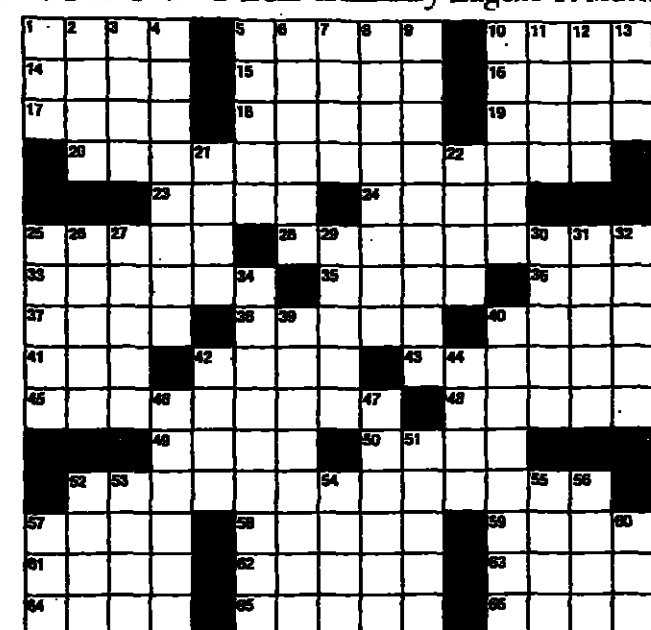
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Popular dessert
  - 5 Storms' precursors
  - 10 Not to be persuaded
  - 14 Branches
  - 15 "... from dream of peace"
  - 16 Impulse
  - 17 Music critic
  - 18 City in Puerto Rico
  - 19 Kind of duck or goose
  - 20 The final drink that may truly be final
  - 23 Relative of a larch
  - 24 Port of South Yemen
  - 25 Weary
  - 26 Author of "The Camera Never Blinks"
  - 30 Like a TV woman
  - 35 One waiting in ambush
  - 36 A Cantor
  - 37 Fundamentals
  - 38 Low evergreen shrub
  - 40 Part of a school course
  - 41 U.S. youth agency: 1935-43
  - 42 Calaveras County jumper
  - 43 Shady dell
  - 45 Gad about gaily
- DOWN**
- 1 To's partner
  - 2 French composer
  - 3 Entebbe is his capital
  - 4 Bowling game
  - 5 Poultry treat
  - 6 Dotted on
  - 7 Period of penitence
  - 8 His mission is fixing transmissions
  - 9 Peruse with rapidity
  - 10 Governor of Delaware
  - 11 Producer of silk
  - 12 Well advanced
  - 13 Nourished
  - 21 (done)
- PEANUTS**
- 22 Locale of "plenty of seats"
  - 25 "Not with but a whimper"
  - 26 Location of Benghazi
  - 27 British neighborhood
  - 28 Adjust precisely
  - 30 Flexible joint
  - 31 Official of ancient Rome
  - 32 First (superstar)
  - 34 Creator of Don Quixote
  - 39 Hurdle for would-be drivers
  - 40 Disentangled
  - 41 Merest trifle
  - 44 City in Rumania
  - 46 Chinese philosopher
  - 47 Lincoln Ctr. attraction
  - 51 Caravan stopovers
  - 52 Kind of dancer
  - 53 Kind of lash or saw
  - 54 Love's antithesis
  - 55 Constellation containing Vega
  - 56 Item in a Dutch dell
  - 57 Musical measure
  - 60 Telepathy: Abbr.

WEATHER

ALGAE	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Clear
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	41	Rain
ATHENS	16	61	Clear	MOSCOW	4	39	Clear
BEIRUT	19	66	Clear	MUNICH	4	39	Overcast
BELOGRADE	14	57	Clear	NEW YORK	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Clear	NICE	7	45	Clear
BRUSSELS	9	48	Clear	OSLO	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Clear	PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear	PRAGUE	3	37	Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy	ROME	15	59	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear	SOFIA	10	50	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Shower	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Shower	TEHRAN	22	72	Overcast
FLORENCE	14	57	Clear	TEL AVIV	14	57	Clear
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast	TOKYO	14	57	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
ISTANBUL	16	61	Clear	WARSAW	5	41	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear	WASHINGTON	15	59	Rain
LISBON	14	57	Overcast	ZURICH	9	48	Overcast
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Sunny				

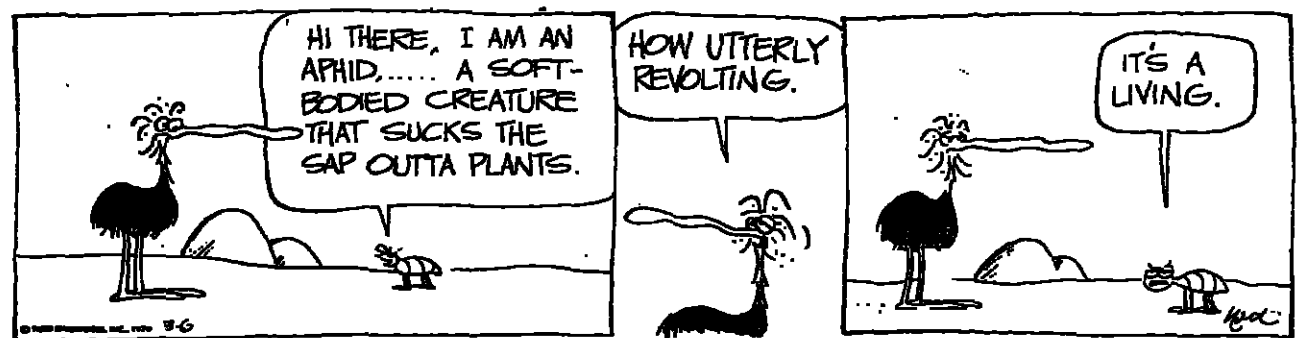
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING		March 5, 1977	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.			
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.			
(d) Bond Fund	SP 710.50	(w) American Fund	\$7.08
(d) Bond Fund	SP 710.50	(w) Arab Finance F.	\$105.95
(d) Bond Fund	SP 710.50	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Bond Fund	SP 710.50	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT			
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 37.70	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) C.F.P. Fund	SP 37.70	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. CO. LTD.			
(d) Britannia Bond Fund	\$5.30	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Britannia Bond Fund	\$5.30	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL			
(d) Capital Intl. Fund	\$17.72	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Capital Intl. Fund	\$17.72	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
CREDIT SUISSE			
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Actions Suisse	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			
(d) DIT Bond Fund	DM 20.08	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) DIT Bond Fund	DM 20.08	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
FIDELITY INVESTMENT CO. LTD.			
(d) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$24.00	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Fidelity Bond Fund	\$24.00	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.			
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	\$21.24	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	\$21.24	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
JARDINE FLEMING			
(d) Jardine Bond Fund	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Jardine Bond Fund	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
LOYD'S BANK INT. OF SWITZERLAND			
(d) Lloyd's Bond Fund	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Lloyd's Bond Fund	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (Bermuda)			
(d) Reserve Assets Fd. Ltd.	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Reserve Assets Fd. Ltd.	\$22.74	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
SOPID GROUPE GENEVE			
(d) Sopid Bond Fund	SP 1301.00	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Sopid Bond Fund	SP 1301.00	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
SWISS BANK CORP.			
(d) Swiss Bond Fund	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Swiss Bond Fund	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			
(d) Union Bond Fund	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Union Bond Fund	SP 303.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18
(d) Union Bond Fund	DM 11.25	(w) Truist Fd. (AIEF)	\$7.18

PEANUTS



B.C.



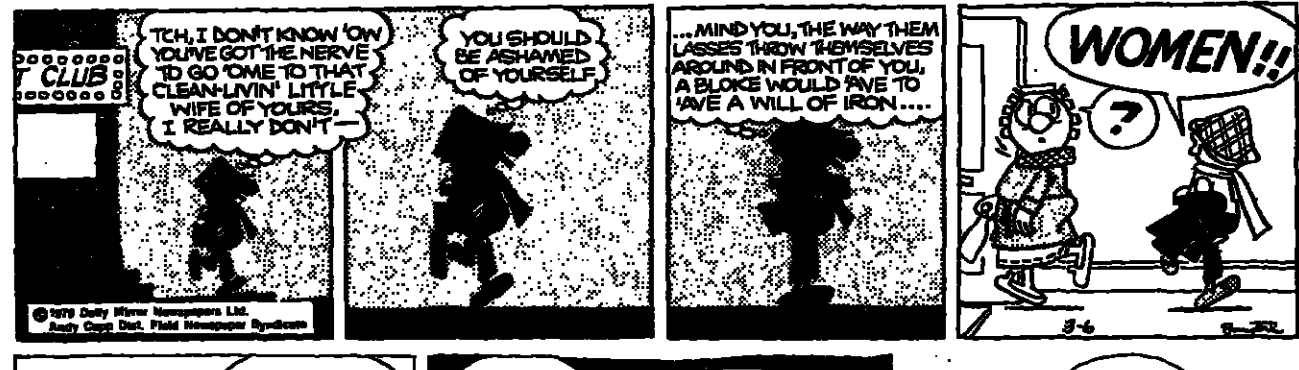
B.LONDIE



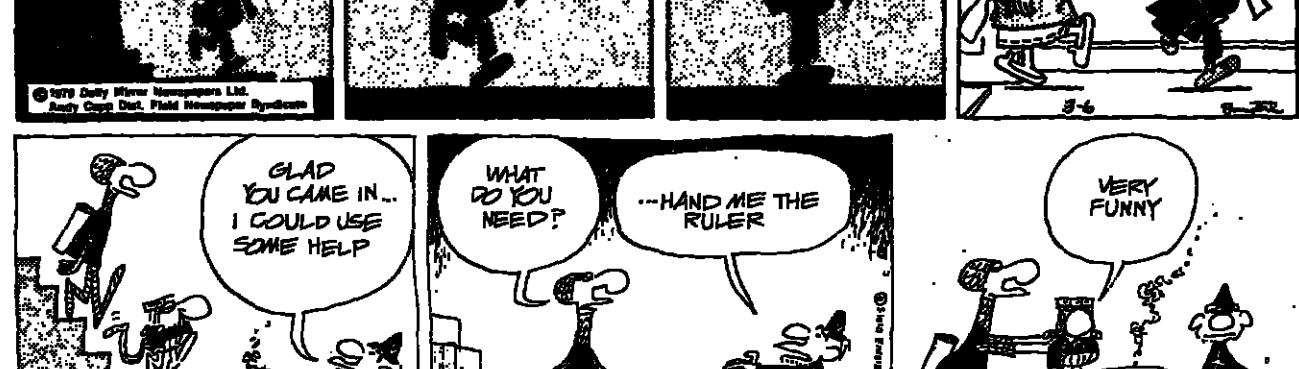
B.EETLE



B.AILEY



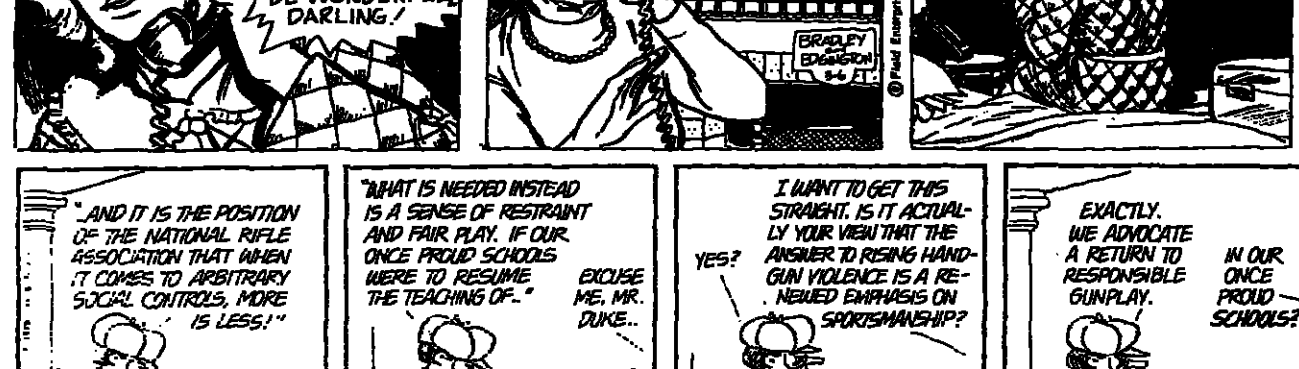
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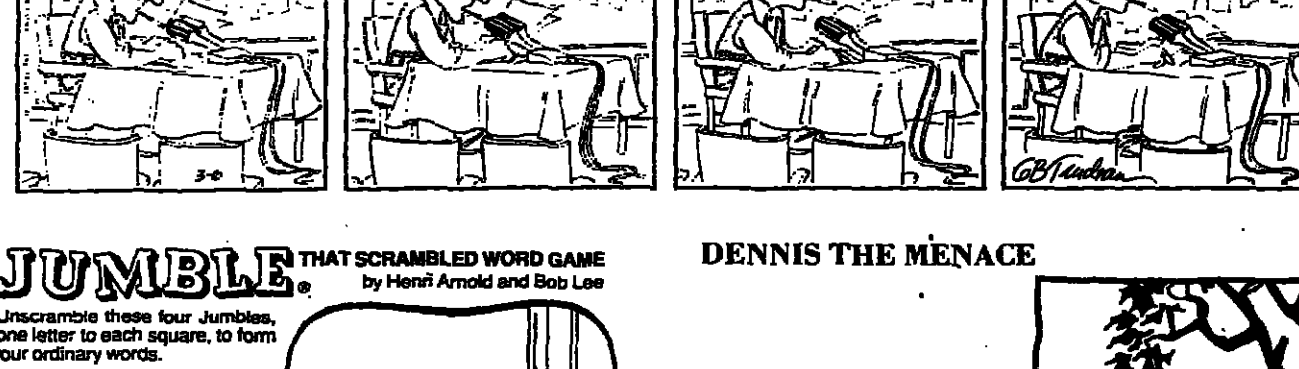
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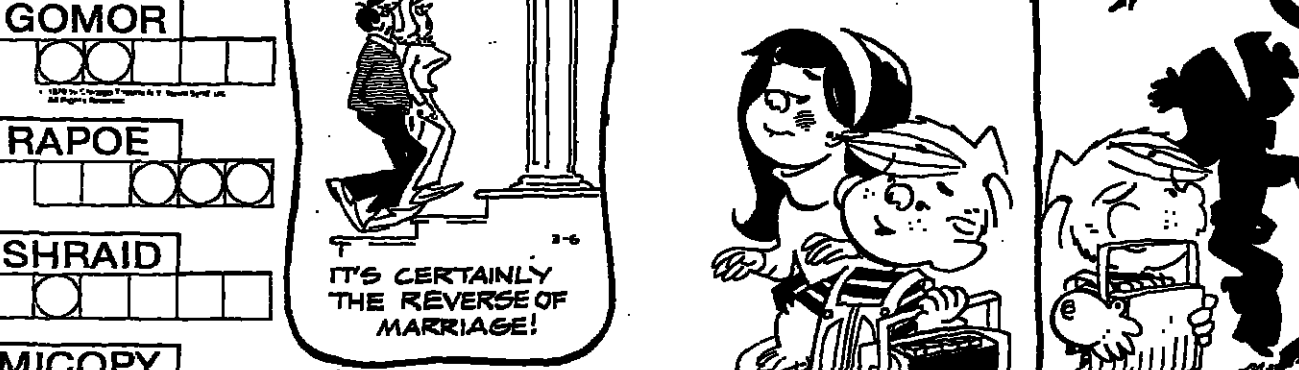
W.IZARD



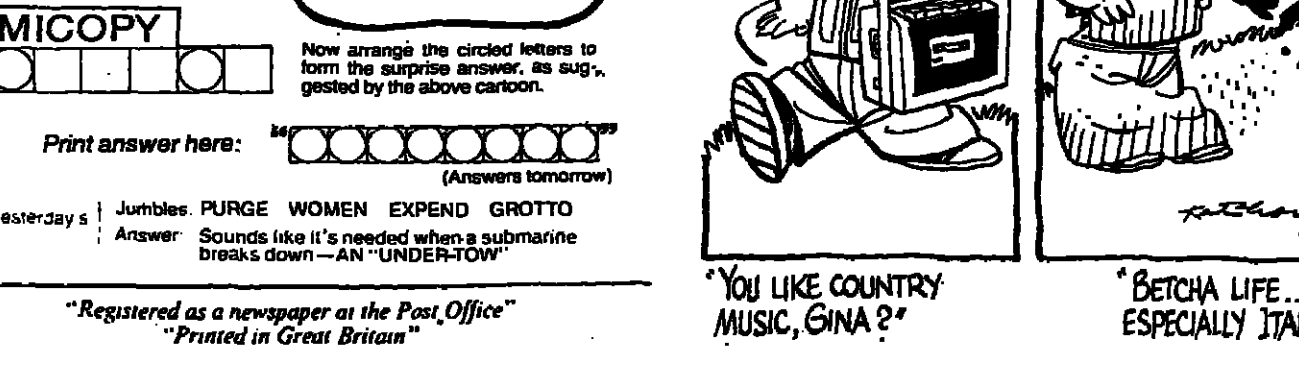
R.EX



M.ORGAN



D.OONESBURY



BOOKS

RECAPITULATION

By Wallace Stegner. Doubleday. 278 pp. \$8.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BRUCE MASON, the protagonist of Wallace Stegner's "Recapitulation," is a retired ambassador. In returning to Salt Lake City after an absence of 45 years, he becomes an ambassador in reverse, someone going backward into his own country to negotiate terms for peace and amicable relationships. Mason's later life has been a solitary and successful political one: now he brings the acquired diplomacy of a worldly man to the more difficult politics of the family.

The death of an elderly aunt is the ostensible reason for his going home. As the only surviving relative, the last of the line, he sees this trip as a summing-up, a peroration over his family. But almost immediately, he runs into a difficulty: it is so long since he has seen his aunt, he feels so far removed from her, that as he looks at her in the casket he can only think that she is well-embalmed.

Stegner himself seems rather removed from his story, so much so that the reader may feel that "Recapitulation," too, is well-embalmed, that it is a skillful presentation, its colorful face made-up, its sunken cheeks filled-out, by art. Stegner's novels have won the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, and while these recognitions do not always guarantee it, he does know his business.

Exploring his old hometown, Mason finds no trace of the last house in which he saw his mother, the poolroom his father kept near the end of his life, the sleazy hotel where he killed his mistress and himself. As if he had earned the indulgence after all these denials, Stegner has contrived a coincidence for the sake of the striking sort of incongruity dear to writers' hearts.

The funeral home used to be an apartment building where Mason's first love lived. He asks the mortician if he may go upstairs and see the room where he sang, danced and flirted in his youth. It is now occupied by another dead woman, a stranger this time, perhaps another bit of symbolism.

One of the things Stegner mourns in "Recapitulation" is the end of innocence. It is rather like the ambassador, on one of his exotic assignments, mourning the disappearance of an agrarian economy. One gets the impression that the author regarded it as a miracle, a magical replenishment, that innocence used to be reborn with each generation. After all the declines of the West, the decadences, the revolutions, depressions, disillusionments, innocence was always there, waiting.

Now it seems to Mason, this miracle has come to an end. In revisiting his own innocence, he sees it as the last Charleston, the final convulsion. Americans after his time are born old. Their blood is thin with sophistication. Very few young men will feel, as Mason did when he touched his first girl, "how astonishing consecutive her body is."

Mason's own life was a terrible secret, the kind of secret only families, old-fashioned families, of breed and keep. His father was a speaker in their parlor and Mason's home was not a sanctuary but a guilty place. He felt not guilty there, but shame. Because family was close, as guilty families usually are, he felt that he too had been bootlegged into the world.

In one scene, the young Mason digs up an enormous cabbage, a stagers home with it in an attempt to show his mother that he too can provide for her. It is quite a made epiphany, the thin runny covered with mud, bowed down under his gift, standing beseeching in the kitchen doorway.

Mason's girl is part Indian, there is another good scene, "Recapitulation" when he accompanies her to her sister's wedding on a hard-scrabble ranch, the strongly pulled by her tribal being, by the way the girl is rooted in the land, giving him a toehold, but his observing mind is as a leech, leeching from the scene as a leech leeches.

An Imperfect World

Mason has always hated his mother for subjecting his mother to the vicissitudes of life in an imperfect world. It would have been interesting to see how that filial affect affected the ambassador in performance of his official duties. Stegner's story looks in other direction.

Near the end of "Recapitulation," Mason goes out hunting and brings back nine ducks to his father and his cronies in the poolroom. Father pleased to find his usual son capable of a simple, concrete, useful gesture and promise, feast. While they are eating, they man falls into a reverie about deceased wife. He says, "I thought a teal was about the prettiest little duck there was."

The memory moves the old man to tears and Mason realizes that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in his philosophy. The ambassador understands that the politics of the family are as ambiguous as any other kind. Lifting his embargo, draws up a treaty with his past.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

U.S. Publishers

To Merge Staff

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT) Two of the oldest U.S. publishing houses — J.B. Lippincott, founded in 1792, and Thomas Y. Crow, founded in 1834 — are combining their editorial forces in an effort to strengthen both.

Both houses are owned by Harper & Row. Lippincott was acquired last year and Crow, 1977. No jobs will be lost as a result of the consolidation, according to officials of both houses. They will continue to publish under their own imprints.

Edward Burlingame, publisher of Lippincott's trade division, will be publisher of the new enterprise. The Crowell editorial staff, headed by Arnold Dolin, will join the Lippincott editors. The combined program of the two houses is expected to include about 10 titles.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

Examining two partnership hands and then trying to assess the prospects of a contract is a two-dimensional exercise. However, in practice it must often be three- or four-dimensional. If one or both of the opponents have entered the auction, the prospects may change, sometimes quite considerably.

In the diagrammed deal, four spades is not an attractive contract for North-South. But it becomes much more plausible if opposing bidding has marked the club king in the West hand.

Most players holding the South cards would be content to subside in two spades after North has opened the bidding and raised the response. But North's bid was more constructive than it would be in standard methods because the partnership was, using a weak no-trump, North's failure to make that bid thus indicated that he held extra values in terms of high cards or distribution.

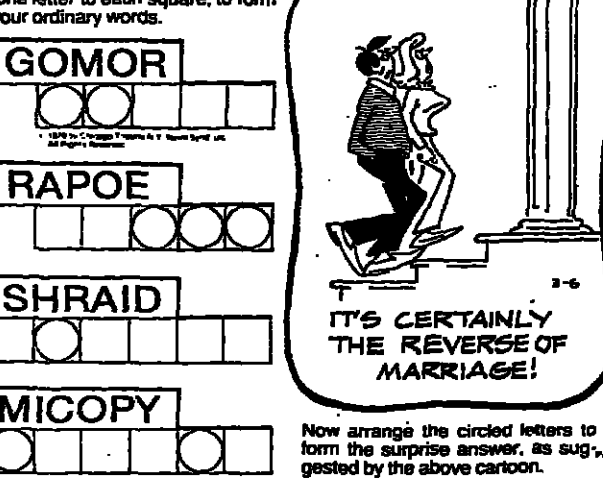
Even so, South's eccentric game invitation of three clubs was quite aggressive. West's double, intended to help the defense, was highly encouraging to North, who judged that his club holding was worth two tricks over West's presumed holding. After a redoubt, show club control, the partnership eventually settled in four spades, solve when West chose to lead singleton spade queen. He was not sure of the trump suit — it was not unlikely that West had begun with something like Q-J-A-K. He won with the ace in dummy and led a low diamond. East played the ace and led a heart to dummy by the club jack, forcing West to cover, predictably, with the K. The ace won, and the suit was continued for a third-round ruff.

Hoping that the heart king was on his left, South led the queen and discarded a diamond from dummy. East produced the king, and had to lead in this position:

East returned a low trump, and South had finessed. But the opponent had indicated that the king of trumps was probably on his left. He therefore put up the king, still came home with 10 tricks, a heart jack scored, a heart ruffed in dummy and a diamond was led. So the spade ten came trick on passant, giving South 10th and game-fulfilling trick.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: PURGE WOMEN EXPEND GROTTTO

Answer: Sounds like it's needed when a submarine breaks down — AN "UNDER-TOW"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE









